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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 21

Section 1

October 24, 1936

CIVIL SERVICE                      service  
A career/for federal employees and creation of a permanent federal agency to coordinate the activities of many government bureaus are being considered by the President's committee on administrative management now investigating the government's executive machinery, says a report in the Washington Post. One of the confidential studies of the President's committee deals exclusively with the question of government personnel, and is said to discuss the substitution of a career service, not greatly dissimilar to the British system, for the present mixture of civil service, emergency and unclassified employees.

FREIGHT RATE DECISION                      -----  
Less than 24 hours after its submission, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted yesterday the request of the nation's railroads for a temporary setting aside of more than 1,000 past freight rate decisions and opened the door to a general readjustment of the national freight rate structure. By its action the commission took no stand on the many proposed rate changes. It merely notified the railroads that it was willing to entertain their plan and it removed the only legal barrier in the way of its formal consideration. (Press.)

GERMANY'S ECONOMICS                      -----  
"In his first decree as economic dictator in charge of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's second four-year plan, Col. Gen. Wilhelm Goering yesterday proclaimed that he would carry out his commission 'in defiance of all possible obstructions and difficulties,'" says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "...The announcement...omitted any specific mention of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht...The decree made it plain that General Goering reserved to himself all fundamental decisions on policy in the task affecting all phases of German life and other Cabinet Minister are now 'technical executives', charged with carrying out the policies decided on in their special fields..."

EQUADOR CUTS EXPORTS                      -----  
A Guayaquil, Ecuador, report to the New York Times says that because a shortage in many crops leaves no surplus for export, the government has prohibited temporarily shipments of brown sugar, corn, potatoes, wheat, lentils, beans and all cereals, with the exception of rice, subject to the approval of the customs authorities. All stocks of grains and foodstuffs must be reported and will be requisitioned if they are hoarded.



Bang's Disease                "Dairymen who are skeptical of the advantages of  
Decreases Profit applying Bang's test to their herds might be partially  
convinced by the experience of a Holstein breeder of  
Franklin County, Iowa," says F. C. Barney in Breeder's Gazette (October).  
"Twelve cows of milking age were removed from this herd after applying  
the test early in 1935 almost at the close of the cow-testing year. A  
comparison of the Cow Testing Association figures for the two years (before  
and after removing the reactors) is as follows: cow years, 1935, 20.7,  
1936, 12.4; average pounds milk, 1935, 9,492.0, 1936, 10,812.0; average  
value of product, 1935, \$85.68, 1936, \$112.50; average cost of feed, 1935,  
\$47.16, 1936, \$52.37; net profit per cow, 1935, \$38.52, 1936, \$60.14.  
Feeding and care of the herd were practically the same both years,' says  
the owner. 'This increase of over 50 percent in the net profit per cow  
should be credited/<sup>almost</sup>entirely to the removal of reacting cows...The total  
income from butterfat from 12 cows for 1935-36 was within \$30 of that for  
the previous year when there were 20. And the saving in feed and time  
and labor would run into several hundred dollars. Of course every herd  
could not be expected to show this increase simply from testing, especi-  
ally in the first year. However, I feel sure from this experience that  
there is a very close association between the Bang infection and various  
other ailments that may be responsible for determining whether a cow is  
just paying for her feed or making you a nice profit.'"

Vitamin C in W. H. Riddell and C. H. Whitnah, of Kansas State College, in an address printed in October Milk Plant Monthly, say in part: "Since pasteurization of certified milk has recently been approved it is worth noting that important differences exist depending on the method of pasteurization followed. At the Kansas station the 30-minute holding process of pasteurization as demonstrated in five different types of commercial pasteurizers was found not to be well adapted to the preservation of vitamin C in milk. On the other hand, the short time temperature process involving the use of stainless steel equipment was found to be well suited to this purpose. There was no significant destruction of the vitamin during the pasteurizing process and very little loss after the milk had been stored for 24 hours. Another important consideration in the loss of vitamin C is the aging which the milk undergoes before it reached the consumer...Milk produced under approximately certified conditions in the Kansas State College herd showed 22 percent loss of vitamin C at the end of 24 hours. This loss was accounted for in part by exposure to air in the straining and cooling processes, since milk which was taken directly from the pail and stored at 40 degrees showed a loss of only 8 percent. Preliminary studies also indicate that exposure to sunlight may be destructive of vitamin C..."

Australian Wool Sales      In the first quarter of the Australian wool season, which ended on September 30, 215,853 bales were sold compared with 308,100 in the corresponding quarter of 1935, despite the absence of Japanese competition. The average price was 12.93 pence a pound, compared with 12.84 pence. Bales in storage on September 30 totaled 760,835, compared with 741,535 a year before. (New York Times.)



**Tularemia Vaccination** Conquest of tularemia is near at hand, says a Science Service report. This is promised by successful vaccination experience reported by Drs. Howard J. Shaughnessy and Thomas C. Grubb and Albert C. Fauth of the Illinois State Health Department to the American Public Health Association. Two of these Illinois health workers vaccinated themselves against tularemia by a method devised by Dr. Lee Foshay of Cincinnati. They did not get the disease although they made post-mortem examinations of some 300 tularemia-infected rabbits in a period of over a year. The reported experience is an excellent record in view of the fact that over a score of laboratory workers, in spite of all precautions, have contracted the disease in the course of their work. Dr. Foshay himself previously reported successful vaccination of a hundred persons.

**Cacao Shell Meal for Stock** "The discovery two years ago, that this by-product (cacao shell meal) of the cocoa industry is relatively rich in vitamin D has revived interest in its possibilities as a feeding stuff for farm livestock," says the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, October). "Average samples contain about 15 percent of crude protein, 6 percent of oil, 46 percent of 'soluble carbohydrates', 15 percent of fibre and 7 percent of mineral matters, figures not unlike those of wheat bran. It is fairly readily eaten by livestock and if used in moderate quantities, along with other feeds, is apparently quite wholesome. It contains a small proportion of the alkaloid theobromine and therefore its use in large quantities may be attended with a measure of risk, especially with the non-ruminant animals...In recent tests at Reading, dairy cows consumed 2 pounds per head daily for several weeks without any ill effects. German experience indicates that it may safely be fed to cows and fattening cattle even up to 5 pounds per 1,000 live weight daily, especially along with molasses, and that it can also be used in moderate amounts in pig feeding...Its one outstanding advantage is its richness in vitamin D, which apparently arises not from the shell itself, but from the yeasts and other organisms that grow upon it during the processes of sun drying and fermentation that are an essential part of the preparation of the cacao beans for commercial use..."

**Shriveling of Storage Apples** Why apples shrivel up and lose their taste and appearance after being removed from cold storage is shown to have a relation to the washing methods used, according to a bulletin issued by the Washington Experiment Station. All washing treatments tested in the experiment resulted in an increased loss of moisture after removal to "living room" temperature and humidity and hastened the drying up process. The apples were washed in the fall and removed from storage late in February. The rates of moisture losses, it is said, were not serious where the apples had been washed in hydrochloric acid, sodium silicate, soda ash or aluminum chloride solution at temperatures of 110 degrees F. or less. The investigators found that the addition of mineral oil to a solution of hydrochloric acid increased the moisture loss over that of the same acid without mineral oil. Apples which had been washed in acid and oil at higher temperatures, up to 120 degrees, showed the effect of this by losing their appetizing appearance even more rapidly. (Better Fruit, October.)





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Vol. LXIII, No. 22

Section 1

October 26, 1936

## PAN-AMERICAN EXCHANGE

An effort to solve exchange control problems in Latin-American countries will be made at the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires in December, says an Associated Press report. Officials at Washington said yesterday that exchange restrictions were one of the chief barriers to increased commerce between North and South America. Secretary of State Hull and department experts are expected to draft remedial recommendations for submission to the conference, it was said. (A.P.)

## U.S. TAX STUDY

On a per capita basis, taxes in the United States are considerably lower than in the United Kingdom, according to a study made public yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board. For the fiscal year ended in 1935 the per capita tax burden in the United States amounted to \$75.67. This compares with a per capita burden of \$94.15 for the United Kingdom in the same year. According to these figures, per capita taxes in the United Kingdom are approximately 24 percent larger than in the United States. In 1929-30 per capita tax collections were \$90.83 for the United Kingdom, \$83.40 for the United States, \$59.47 for France and \$53.56 for Germany. (Press.)

## NICARAGUAN LOCUSTS

A Managua, Nicaragua, cable to the New York Times says planters in the department of Chinandega, the richest agricultural district in Nicaragua, report that swarms of locusts, estimated at hundreds of millions, have attacked growing cotton, beans and corn. The planters are destroying the pests with bombs, sky-rockets and fire crackers. Six thousand hand-made bombs were exploded yesterday and Dr. Ricardo Robelo estimated that 70,000,000 locusts were destroyed. He believes that another day of bombing will annihilate the locusts. Thousands of birds are eating so many locusts that they cannot fly and are becoming prey of snakes, wildcats and other animals.

## LITTLE ENTENTE

A Belgrade, Yugoslavia, wireless to the New York Times says Yugoslavia hopes prosperity will follow the adoption of the plan of Dr. Milan Hodza, Czechoslovak premier, for the economic collaboration of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia) and the Rome bloc (Italy, Austria and Hungary). Dr. Hodza proposed at the meeting of the economic council of the Little Entente in Bucharest that customs facilities and clearing arrangements among countries of the Rome bloc be extended to cover the Little Entente.



Infantile                    An internal gland defense against infantile paralysis,  
Paralysis                   the first ever recorded in medicine, discovered in experi-  
Research                   ments with 24 monkeys, has been reported by Dr. W. Lloyd  
Aycock, of Harvard Medical School, to the American Public  
Health Association. One of the glands which controls growth of mucous  
membranes distinctly increased the resistance of monkeys to the paralysis.  
One of the greatest puzzles of infantile paralysis is to find the persons  
who are susceptible. If that can be done, medicine already has means of  
protecting them. This monkey discovery, Dr. Aycock, said, opens a way  
for solution of the puzzle. (A.P.)

Proso for                   "A broadcast from Colorado Agricultural College  
Stock                   brought a new crop to Chris Wein, Renville County, Minne-  
sota," says F. J. Carter, in Capper's Farmer (November).  
"Over his radio he received a report of feeding results with proso at the  
U.S. Experiment Station near Akron. That was 8 years ago and he has been  
growing the crop ever since....'I feed it to everything on the place,' he  
said. 'The grain goes into chicken mash and into my hog mixture in  
place of corn. Horses and cattle eat it in the bundle. I've fattened  
beef calves on the grain they got out of proso sheaves. Proso makes an  
excellent emergency crop to plant where corn is haled out or is ruined  
by grasshoppers. It also may be planted where spring grains fail for any  
reason. One of the greatest advantages is that it will mature in less  
time than any other grain. I usually plant in June and in 60 days the  
grain is ready to harvest....' Proso keeps in storage well and may be  
held indefinitely. In the bin it serves as a hedge against emergencies  
just as it does in the field. Proso is just getting a start in southern  
Minnesota. In portions of North and South Dakota and in eastern Colorado  
it is a standard crop."

Diet                        The "quackery of diet fads" must be refuted by a  
Fads                       counter dramatization of dietetic truths, Mrs. Mary P..  
Huddleson, editor of the Journal of the American Dietetic  
Association, told the American Dietetic Association recently. Already,  
she said, the teachings of the dietitians have brought a much more health-  
ful diet to the average American home, particularly in its high content  
of milk, green vegetables, fruits and fruit juices. Much of the progress  
has been made by making these healthful foods appealing to the public.  
By enhancing other valuable foods with further appeal, she said, much  
more progress can be made, particularly in refuting food fads that have  
no sound dietetic value. At present, she said, the comment which Sir  
James Barrie made in regard to the scientific man as being the only per-  
son in the modern world who has something new to say and does not know  
how to say it may be used with justice concerning dietitians. (Science  
Service.)

Private                    Private employment in manufacturing and non-manufactur-  
Employment               ing industries surveyed regularly by the Bureau of Labor  
Statistics increased last month by about 355,000 workers and  
weekly payrolls by more than \$2,500,000, compared with August, Secretary  
of Labor Perkins announced recently. "This gain marks the sixth succes-  
sive month in which increases in aggregate employment have been shown,"  
she said. (Press.)



**Diversion of Gasoline Taxes** "The report of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads that last year \$146,449,711 of gasoline taxes paid by motorists were diverted to other than road funds, reveals how cupidity and legislative cowardice conspire to raid the cash drawer," says an editorial in the Courier-Journal (Louisville, October 21). "...If there was any excuse for this widespread custom, it was to obtain money for relief in an emergency; but only \$15,000,000 of it went to that purpose...The gasoline tax, applied to the purpose for which it was levied, is a fair tax. It builds roads at the expense of those who use them. When it is diverted to pay for government and institutions, the expense of which should be borne equitably by all forms of wealth, it is ruthless discrimination. But that is a tempting expedient for legislators to avoid levying new taxes. They do it temporarily, leaving a subsequent legislature to restore the road fund. The next one dodges an unpleasant duty also. Kentucky legislatures have been above such un-economical subterfuges."

**Enology Course** "Owing to the fact that a number of requests have been received for information concerning instruction in wine making, wine chemistry and the microbiology of wines," says W. B. Cruess, University of California, in the Fruit Products Journal (October), "a laboratory course of one semester in this subject, accompanied by lectures, has been offered to properly qualified students by the Fruit Products Division of the University of California at Berkeley... The course covers methods of fermentation, role of temperature study of microorganisms in fermentation, spoilage organisms, non-bacterial spoilage, control and prevention of spoilage, fining filtration, wine analysis and other laboratory work..."

**Agricultural Progress** "...During the first 100 years of our national existence...the efficiency of the average farmer increased probably fivefold," says an editorial (Southern Agriculturist, November). "During the last fifty years his efficiency has about doubled. With the aid of the scientist, the agricultural leadership and the Federal Government, it is possible again to double the efficiency of the average farmer in the United States, probably in the next 25 years. As agricultural science progresses, opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in agriculture increase. The result is to favor the landowner as against the tenant, the man with capital as against the man without capital, to encourage a corporate type of farming and to discourage the family-size type of farming. The trend away from the family farm, owned by the man who operates it, has already gone far enough to demand immediate action..."

**Protein Needs** The American people are not eating enough of the protein foods which are so essential for good nutrition, Prof. Chester M. Jones of the Harvard Medical School, told the annual session of the American Dietetic Association recently. The reason, he said, lies in the tremendous economic changes which during the past half century have radically altered the people's food habits. That such a trend is dangerous is shown by the serious consequences which result from the interference with the absorption of protein characterizing several diseases. To offset these diseases such foods as meat, liver and milk must be emphasized in the diet. (Science Service.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 141  $\frac{3}{8}$ -143  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 140  $\frac{3}{8}$ -142  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -154 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 111-114 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 107-111 (new); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$  (new); St. Louis 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 (new); No. 3 yellow, St. Louis 108 (old); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40  $\frac{3}{8}$ -42  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 43-45; Chi. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.58 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho/Russet Burbanks \$2.30-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 43¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.05 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.73 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were; Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36 cents; Standards, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 23

Section 1

October 27, 1936

## GERMAN RAW MATERIALS

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Col. Gen. Hermann Goering will deliver his heralded speech outlining the nature and scope of the new four-year plan for German raw-material independence in the Sportpalast on Wednesday night, it was announced yesterday. The speech will be transmitted to the nation through all German broadcasting stations. Price-fixing regulations have now been extended to sea fish and the Official Gazette published yesterday an ordinance providing for the compulsory organization of all forestry and lumber interests. Also decreed is "market regulation" that will control production, distribution and prices of Germany's most important raw material, wood.

## SEARS ROEBUCK DIVIDENDS

Sears, Roebuck & Company directors voted yesterday an extra dividend of \$1.75 per share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents and indicated that an additional special disbursement would be made before the close of the fiscal year. This action was taken, the announcement of the directors indicated, because of the new federal surtax on undistributed profits. The extra dividend, directors announced, represents approximately one-half of the estimated amount of extra dividends which will be payable during the fiscal year, based upon information available at this time.(A.P.)

## DRY ICE INDUSTRY

Application for a trade practice conference for the carbon dioxide industry has been made by the Carbon Dioxide Institute, Inc., of 85 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, the Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday. Principal among the products of the industry is dry ice. About half the firms in the institute are engaged in its production. The volume of sales for the entire industry in 1935 was about \$9,500,000. The industry has invested capital of about \$25,000,000 and employs 1,500 workers. (New York Times.)

## ECUADOREAN FREE IMPORTS

A Guayaquil, Ecuador, cable to the New York Times says President Federico Paez issued a decree yesterday authorizing the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador to import sugar, cereals, flour and other foodstuffs free of customs duty to prevent a rise in the cost of living. The action was necessary because of drought and crop failures. The bank was authorized to sell the foodstuffs at cost through the local police authorities.



County Seed  
Schools

"The Idaho agricultural extension division has devised the county seed school as the answer to the question of how to provide the proper safeguards in seed purchasing," says O. A. Fitzgerald, agricultural editor, University of Idaho, in Country Gentleman (November). "In explaining the background which inspired these schools, H. L. Spence, Jr., Idaho extension agronomist, stresses three things: the use of low-quality, impure seed has been one of the main contributing factors in the spread of weeds; in many cases low-quality seed is purchased through ignorance rather than in an attempt to save a few cents a pound; and Idaho, in common with other states, saw in the past few years a sharp rise in farm-to-farm trading in seeds, which generally means low quality, due to the fact that few farms are equipped to clean seed properly. Although this type of transaction is illegal under the state seed law, it is almost impossible to police and check. The Idahoans hoped that the seed schools would counteract all three. Full-day schools were held in each of the northern counties. Exhibits showed all grades of seed, prices, germination, purity and weed content. Representatives of the experiment station and extension division urged seed action early enough to allow for purity and germination analysis before planting. On each sample of seed a card indicated the ultimate cost to the purchaser, which clearly brought out that cheap seeds often turn out to be the most expensive."

Ky. College  
Enrollment

Topping all previous records, the College of the University of Kentucky has an enrollment of 437 farm boys and girls, representing 84 counties of Kentucky, 13 other states and England, says the Public Information Service of the college. The home economics department has 177 girls registered, as compared with a previous high of 128. Three girls are registered in agriculture, the first time since 1928 that this has taken place. Two hundred and fifty-seven boys are taking agriculture, compared with 223 last year.

Rural Fire  
Protection

F. Leland Elam, writing in the Farm Journal (November) says in part: "The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific makes the establishment of rural fire departments under state laws doubly interesting by offering a reduction in fire insurance rates on grain and buildings. In this manner considerable saving can be effected annually by a farmer if he lives in one of these districts besides the protection he receives. On grain growing a fire department receiving a No. 1 grade receives for its patrons a reduction of one-third or 50 cents on an unprotected rate of \$1.50; districts receiving No. 2 rating, a 35 cent reduction; a No. 3 rating, a 25 cent reduction; a No. 4 rating, a 15 cent reduction; and a No. 5 rating, a 10 cent reduction. The rates of building reductions range around 5 cents on dwellings and 10 cents on outbuildings. Grading of these departments is made on standards as set up on rural fire protection by the California Rural Fire Institute... California laws are favorable to the organization of rural fire departments. There are 60 rural fire districts operating under state law, but there are as many organized without state law help...A committee appointed to investigate ways and means of suppressing roadside and grain fires developed the California Rural Fire Institute. The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific is leading a campaign to organize rural fire departments in California under important state laws."



**Civil Service Examinations**      The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: training supervisor, \$3,800, associate training supervisor, \$3,200, Forest Service; diorama modeler, \$2,000; diorama sculptor, \$2,600; diorama artist, \$2,600, diorama modeler (mechanical and electrical devices) \$2,600--unassembled, applications to be on file by November 23.

**Tripartite Agreement**      A London report by the New York Times says that gold is being redistributed under the inducements and protection afforded by the tripartite agreement. In this connection it may be assumed that exports of gold to the United States largely represent movement of capital, but whether it arises from working exchange funds or other factors cannot be determined accurately. Probably, however, it represents partial liquidation of trade accounts, creation of fresh credits and the increased interest now being taken in United States securities by foreign investors. Generally speaking, it may be said that the tripartite agreement has given greater stimulus to business in the international sense than anything since the breakdown of the gold standard in this country, but the good effects so far produced will not be consolidated or even maintained unless international political amity is restored.

**Philippines Foreign Trade**      A huge increase is reported in the foreign trade of the Philippine Commonwealth during the first six months of 1936 as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, in the September of which the country achieved its autonomy. According to returns recently issued by the Manila Government's Department of Statistics, exports were valued at pesos 162,619,561 (\$81,309,780.50) as compared with pesos 87,681,285 from January 1 to June 30 last year, showing an increase of over 85 percent. Imports, valued at pesos 97,871,200, were slightly more than 25 percent above last year's corresponding figure of pesos 78,069,611. (Press.)

**Matanuska Farming**      A Palmer, Alaska, report by the Associated Press says the fields of Uncle Sam's pilgrims in the colonial Matanuska Valley have spanned the gap to modernity and today are the scene of intensive farming and dairying activities and a new cooperative program. The colony is getting its roots deeper into the soil of permanency. Four new families arrived recently, making a total of 164 in the colony. Three churches are under construction. Six new homes will be completed by Christmas. A creamery opened this month. A hatchery housing an 18,000-egg incubator will be completed by spring. The "corporation" will have a laundry operating soon. The general store reported a 20 percent increase in business during the last six months over the previous six months. More than 300 children are attending school. The colony will have 140 barns completed by December 1. Formation of a cooperative, part of the Federal Government's program, has been completed. It is the Matanuska Valley Farmers Cooperative Association, owned and operated by colonists, and designed to broaden marketing conditions of future products and to increase productivity. Each colonist is required to belong to the cooperative. All agricultural products will be handled through the cooperative.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.40; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 142  $\frac{3}{8}$ -144  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 141  $\frac{3}{8}$ -143  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 134  $\frac{7}{8}$ -138  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -155 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122; Chi. 119-123  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -87 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 105-108; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40  $\frac{5}{8}$ -42  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 41-42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2 Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ -217 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 43¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.65 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$18.50 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2-inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 11.84 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.01 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.56 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.52 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 24

Section 1

October 28, 1936

## PERMANENT CCC PROPOSED

President Roosevelt yesterday indicated he planned to suggest that the Civilian Conservation Corps be made a permanent part of the government. Concurrent with the release by the White House of a letter to Mr. Roosevelt by Robert Fechner, director of the Emergency Conservation Work, the President said the work the CCC has done is only the beginning of a much larger program of protecting and developing public lands. Mr. Roosevelt said he probably would repeat his suggested figure of 300,000 in his last budget message as the enrollment of the CCC for the coming year. Congress, in view of much necessary flood-control work last spring, raised his last figure to \$350,000. (Washington Post.)

## FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

If the Shipping Board's forecast for the fourth quarter is realized, the number of freight cars loaded during the entire year of 1936 will total 35,383,000, as against 31,518,000 in 1935 and 28,180,000 at the low for the depression in 1932, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The current year will thus represent the fourth consecutive year of recovery. While car loadings this year will be 12.3 percent larger than in 1935 and 25.6 percent larger than in 1932, they will be 33 percent smaller than in 1929, when car loadings totaled 52,828,000.

## ARMOUR WAGE INCREASE

A 7 percent wage increase, effective November 2, for hourly paid and piecework employees of the Chicago plant of Armour & Company, was announced yesterday by General Manager Warren H. Sapp. Between 6,000 and 7,000 Chicago employees will benefit. "This wage increase sought by the representatives of the employees and agreed to by the management was justified because of the increased cost of living," Mr. Sapp said. (A.P.)

## INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Industrial output in September was maintained at a level representing a recovery of approximately 72 percent of the 1929-1932 decline, according to the regular monthly business survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Substantial increases were reported in electrical power output, retail sales, cotton and silk consumption and lumber production. These were counterbalanced by seasonal curtailment in the motor industry and some recession in the construction, petroleum and machine tool industries. (Press.)



**Bottlenecks in Highways** "A minor but interesting sidelight on the problem of highway traffic congestion is that touched upon by Engineer Burkey of the Ohio Department of Highways," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (October 24). "Mr. Burkey discussed only the inadequate bridges to be found on important thoroughfares in his own state, but it goes without saying that similar deficiencies exist in the highways of practically every state of the union. Nor are narrow bridges, delaying and endangering road vehicles, the only defects that abound on main routes nearly everywhere. Bottlenecks created by too narrow underpasses, the routing of heavy long-distance traffic through otherwise congested business thoroughfares and half a dozen other types of local stricture must readily occur to anyone who ever drives his car a few hundred yards from home. The seriousness of the local impediments is in their reduction of the effective transport capacity of many hundreds of capacious and expensive highway...On the highways the problem of effective capacity is a combination of engineering and financial components."

**Wild Geese in Europe** "For more than ten years the fall in the amount of wildfowl throughout western Europe has been attracting attention," says an editorial in Country Life (London, October 17). "In the United States the situation is no less serious and the open season for duck in the majority of states is now heavily restricted. It is open to doubt whether the amount of game shot by sportsmen is a serious factor in the diminution of the world wildfowl stock; but the effect of the market shooter, the decoy and the commercial egg collector is cumulative and serious. Wildfowl are international and migrant, and, though useful sporadic work has been done in many countries, the situation has become so serious that a special subcommittee of the British Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation has been appointed to consider the whole problem as it affects Europe and Great Britain in particular. As relatively few duck and geese breed in this country, it is obvious that, until real international agreement and protective control of the breeding grounds is achieved, wildfowl will continue to diminish. At present we do not know where most of our migrant fowl nest, except that it is vaguely up in the north, in the tundras of north Europe and Asia. Lines of migration are not defined, and, indeed, we have little exact information concerning the trade in dead ducks, ducks' eggs, eiderdown, and those commercial factors of killing for profit which have produced this sad state of affairs."

**Dried Fruit Sales Record** Figures just compiled by Western Canner and Packer (October) indicate that during the year ending July 1, 1936, packers of dried fruits in Washington, Oregon and California shipped a total of 551,113 net tons, the largest movement so far recorded and what is believed to be one of the three heaviest shipping tonnages in the history of the industry. Prunes led the parade, Northwest and California operators moving 265,000 tons during the 1935-36 year. Raisins were second, with 183,969 tons, and apricots were third, with 26,029 tons. This sales record is truly remarkable, especially when it is considered that the 1935-36 pack did not enjoy anything like its usual market in Germany.



Purslane in  
Citrus

A few years ago, according to the Riverside County (California) Extension Service, among the weeds commonly found in most citrus groves were varieties of pigweed, malva, chick weed, small nettle and some of the grasses such as crab grass and fox tail. Most of these made a satisfactory volunteer cover crop. Where cultivation followed every second or third irrigation, the growth made during that period produced considerable organic matter for incorporation with the soil. Recently, in some groves, most of the weeds mentioned have all but disappeared, and in their place is found the common purslane. This weed, because of the habit of growth, is not a very satisfactory volunteer cover crop from the standpoint of amount of organic matter supplied. It is a fleshy, annual glabrous herb of matlike habit, the many prostrate and spreading stems arising from a deeply penetrating root system. However, its deep spreading root system may offset in part the lack of organic matter found in the aboveground parts. Few plants are more difficult to exterminate. The seeds long retain their power of germination in the soil. This change in the weed growth in citrus groves is striking. (California Citrograph, November.)

Weight of  
Cigar Ash

"Dr. P. J. Anderson of the Connecticut Experiment Station has been experimenting to find out how to make cigar ash lighter," says Business Week (October 24). "He says it depends on the soil the tobacco is grown in. Too much potash causes dark cigar ash; a little more magnesia in the soil will make the ash lighter and the grower happier, because his tobacco will sell at a higher price, since many cigar smokers think a light ash means a good cigar. Despite exceptions, this belief may be generally true. Which is more than can intelligently be said of the other old notion about cigar ash--that its length is proportionate to the quality of the cigar. A long cigar ash is proportionate to nothing except the carelessness of the smoker and the danger that the ash will suddenly break off and spatter all over him. You can get an ash a couple of inches long, or longer, on a cigar that costs 40 cents or four. But no cigar ash lasts forever. Suddenly it plops, and then there you are, shaking your vest out."

Fence  
Study

"While the old rail fence has been a fixture in California for generations past, the agriculturists of the state are much interested in trying to determine just what should go to make up the field and range fence of the future," says Western Grower & Shipper (October). "As a result, the University of California has started a long-term experiment to test many types of fencing material under varying climatic conditions, hoping thereby to fix on certain types best suited for the interior and other types best suited for the coast climate. At the Davis campus of the university, this experiment was actively undertaken some time ago. The new experiment will be started in the city of Santa Cruz, where it is expected to find the materials best suited to withstand the disintegrating action of sea breezes and sea climate generally. The Davis experiment will decide what fence should be used for interior agricultural sections."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.65; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-lbs good and choice 8.65-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 142 7/8-144 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 141 7/8-143 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 136-140; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 143-157; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 118 1/4-122 1/2; Chi. 120-123 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 7/8-87 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-116 1/4; St. Louis 105 1/2 (new); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 99 1/2-100 1/2 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 3/4-42 3/4; K.C. 44-45 1/4; Chi. 41-42 1/4; St. Louis 43; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201-216.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.39-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50 lb sack in the East; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 37 1/2-40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.85-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.10 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.71 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/4-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 1/2-36 1/2 cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 27-27 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 25

Section 1

October 29, 1936

## JAPANESE TEXTILES

A private marketing agreement between the American and Japanese textile industries, in order to solve the problem of Japanese exports of low-price cotton goods to this country was advocated yesterday by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, speaking at the organization's tenth annual convention. Dr. Murchison declared that the "tremendous disparity" in manufacturing costs between the two countries makes the situation a special one and that all other channels of relief, such as tariff and new legislation, are inadequate. Representatives of both the American and Japanese governments look with favor on the idea, he said, and definite announcement of concrete plans may be made within the next few weeks. (New York Times.)

## POPULATION CENSUS

The population of the United States was estimated at 128,429,000 as of July 1, in the preliminary Census Bureau estimate for the year 1936, made public yesterday. The increase over the estimated population last year was 908,000, about the same as the increase between 1934 and 1935. The main cause of the increase was the excess of births over deaths, the net immigration for the year ending July 1 being only about 8,000. (Press.)

## FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

For the first month since May, United States exports exceed imports in September, the Commerce Department announced yesterday. The trade balance for the first nine months of the year, however, remained unfavorable to the United States. The Secretary of Commerce said: "Our economic progress is as well, if not better, reflected in our imports than in our exports. While the improvement in export trade, both agricultural and non-agricultural, has been gratifying, I find the increase in import trade to be equally encouraging." (Press.)

## PACKING PLANT WAGE INCREASES

Wage increases granted thousands of plant employees of the big meat packing concerns were expected yesterday to effect ultimately 100,000 workers in the industry. The four big Chicago packing concerns, Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson announced a 7 percent increase in plant workers' pay, effective Monday, the first day of the industry's new fiscal year. The increase will lift wage scales to a level almost 20 percent above the 1929 peak and nearly 50 percent above the 1932 low, the industry reported. (A.P.)



Marketing Data gathered by O. A. Barton over a number of  
Dressed years at the North Dakota Station make it possible for the  
Turkeys grower to decide beforehand whether it will pay him to  
dress the turkeys at home. If his birds dress out so as  
to average 12 pounds at least, and there is at least a spread of 10 cents  
per pound live weight and dressed weight prices, then he can realize a  
gain of about \$1 per bird by dressing them. There are other factors than  
the price spread to consider. One is shrinkage in dressing, which was  
found at North Dakota to range 2 percent or more between the high and low.  
This difference was attributed to the amount and condition of plumage,  
completeness of bleeding and size and condition of the bird, with perhaps  
sex also entering in. Thus normal shrinkage of about 10 percent may be  
expected where birds are plucked clean. But the better the finish and  
the larger the bird, the lower will be the dressing shrinkage. Birds of  
over 14 pounds live weight have a lower dressing shrinkage. (E. G. Glaser, in  
Count. Gent., Nov.)

Marmola Attorneys for Raladam Company, Detroit, Michigan, pro-  
Compound ducer of an alleged fat reducing compound known as Marmola,  
have waived final arguments in a cease and desist proceed-  
ing and the case has gone to the Federal Trade Commission for decision.  
This is the second proceeding against Raladam Company. An order to cease  
and desist was issued several years ago on the theory that the compound  
is dangerous to the public and that its advertising violates the trade act.  
(Editor & Publisher, October 24.)

Co-op. Wool "Thirty-one county and district cooperative associa-  
Marketing tions marketed 760,658 pounds of wool for 4,585 farmers in  
40 counties of Pennsylvania last year," says W. B. Connell,  
Pennsylvania State College extension specialist, in Agricultural Leaders'  
Digest (October). "The pools ranged in size from 1,039 pounds in North-  
umberland County to 90,280 pounds marketed by the Lawrence County associa-  
tion for Beaver, Butler and Lawrence Counties. This type of cooperative  
marketing has experienced an unusual growth during the past 16 years.  
The first cooperative wool marketing in this state was done in 1919. About  
275 farmers sold 47,000 of wool through two organizations. In 1919 there  
was 14.5 percent unmerchantable wool offered, while this year the amount  
of off-grade wool was less than 5 percent."

German The German Government's decree prohibiting barter agree-  
Tobacco ments has virtually ended all exports of American tobacco  
Imports to that country, the Department of Commerce reports. The  
relatively small shipments now reaching the German market  
are being taken under existing contracts, it was said. Arrivals of Ameri-  
can tobacco at Bremen in September amounted to only 411,400 pounds, com-  
pared with 1,280,780 pounds in September, 1935, statistics show. For the  
first nine months of this year they totaled 10,767,760 pounds, compared  
with 7,569,469 pounds in the corresponding period in 1935, but the increase  
this year does not represent actual demand, but rather a movement by Ger-  
man dealers to obtain as much American tobacco as possible under barter  
contracts, according to the department. (Press.)



**Staphylococcal Food Poisoning** "In the few years since information concerning the mature of the toxic products elaborated by strains of staphylococci was made available through the researches of Burnet, Dolman and others, a number of outbreaks of staphylococcal food poisoning have been recorded," says an editorial in the Canadian Public Health Journal (October). "...The difficulties of incriminating beyond peradventure any given strain of staphylococcus as being responsible for a particular outbreak of food poisoning are great. Not only is it necessary to isolate the strain in pure culture but to determine the nature of the toxic filtrate derived therefrom. Heretofore the presence of enterotoxin has been demonstrated, in the main, by trial in human volunteers and monkeys. The development of what promises to be a most satisfactory test for the presence of enterotoxin, using the kitten as the test animal, is a major contribution not only to the further study of this toxic product of staphylococcal growth but in epidemiological practice, permitting the definite finding in many cases of poisoning which in the past have been vaguely assigned to the presence of some member of the Salmonella group. The publication of this new method of detecting staphylococcus enterotoxin will be received with great interest."

**Horticultural Color Chart** The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, August) says: "In the May number of the journal a special leaflet was inserted with regard to the proposed publication of a color chart for horticultural purposes. As a result of this circular, more than 600 forms of application have been returned, which assures the publication of such a chart as is suggested in two volumes. Further applications from fellows or associates who would like to procure a copy of this work will be welcomed. A copy of the leaflet will be sent to anyone who may have mislaid the one circulated. It is proposed to publish this color chart in two volumes at a price not exceeding 10 shillings a volume, plus postage, to fellows."

**Wildlife Balance** Wildlife conservation would be greatly enlightened if the public in general and hunters, farmers and mosquito control men in particular were informed of the existence of a sensitive balance in nature which is immediately upset by the destruction of a species of natural organisms. This point was discussed recently at the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies. More specifically, it was pointed out that the wholesale killing of predatory birds--hawks, owls and eagles--threatens to dislocate a piece of the natural jigsaw picture, with unforeseen, expensive repercussions in those very people who indulge in the slaughter. When the farmer shoots a hawk in his chicken yard he is throwing away money, it was said, because the rodents on which the hawk feeds principally are thereby permitted to multiply and feed on grain and girdle fruit trees. (Press.)

**Synthetic Wood** A new synthetic wood products known as "isorel" which is made by compressing food fibers with synthetic resins and designed for interior use is now being manufactured in France, says the Department of Commerce. The product, which is made in sheets of various dimensions, is said to be a non-conductor of sound and moisture and to have qualities of elasticity and homogeneity.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 28 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.90; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.60; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $142\frac{3}{4}$ - $144\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $135\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $142\frac{1}{4}$ - $156\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 118-122; Chi.  $120\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 99; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83  $\frac{1}{8}$ -88  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 106; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 100- $101\frac{3}{4}$  (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $40\frac{1}{2}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 44- $45\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $42\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-215.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; asking \$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 42¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; bulk per ton \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.65 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$2 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 11.95¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.12¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.67¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.63¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 26

Section 1

October 30, 1936

**RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS** Secretary of State Hull said last night repeal of reciprocal trade treaties by the United States would "fling in the face of the world a general declaration of economic war." "Economic warfare inevitably creates unemployment, privations and suffering within nations," Hull said. "The resulting distress is the most fertile breeding ground for military conflict." Hull said one purpose of the 14 new reciprocal trade agreements of President Roosevelt's administration was "to eliminate all factors which make for economic warfare as the most effective work that can be done for the cause of durable peace." "The whole trend of international trade relations is today definitely in the direction of economic peace, rather than economic war," Hull said. (A.P.)

**RAILROAD REVENUES** Advance reports from 123 Class I railroads, representing 97.6 percent of total operating revenues, made public yesterday by the Association of American Railroads, show that these roads in September had a net railway operating income of \$68,749,443 compared with \$56,083,104 in the same month last year. (Press.)

**BANK EXCESS RESERVES** Rising \$30,000,000 during the week ended October 28, member banks excess reserves were estimated by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday at \$2,160,000,000, a new high since reserve requirements were increased by 50 percent last August 15. The week's increase resulted from a \$39,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances to \$6,732,000,000. This was an increase in member bank reserve balances of \$1,079,000,000 over the same week a year ago. The statement showed a \$23,000,000 upturn in monetary gold stock during the week ended October 28 to \$11,031,000,000, a new record. (A.P.)

**SECURITIES REGISTRATION** Analysis of statements registered under the securities act during the three months ended September 30, 1936, indicates that securities with estimated gross proceeds of \$909,026,000 became fully effective, thereby bringing the total of registrations for the first nine months of 1936 to \$3,573,973,000. During the third quarter of 1935, \$1,104,411,000 of securities had been effectively registered, which brought the total for the January 1-September 30 period to \$1,769,750,000. For the July 1-September 30, 1936, period, utility companies were the largest registrants, with a total of \$288,119,000 of securities, representing 31.7 percent of the total registrations for the quarter. (Press.)



Ayrshire World      The Dairy Farmer (London, November) says: "The Ayrshire Record cow, Nether Craig Janet, owned and bred by Alexander Cochrane, of Nether Craig Farm, Kilmarnock, has beaten the previous world record for her breed by yielding 3,091 gallons of milk at 3.79 fat in 50 weeks. She thus becomes the first 3,000-gallon Ayrshire cow. The previous record, held by the Canadian cow, Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, was 2,719 gallons at 4.62 fat in 365 days. Janet commenced her lactation record when she calved on November 9 last. She is due to calve again on November 10, 1936. Her highest daily yield was 102 1/2 pounds averaging 3.4 fat on January 8, 1936. On October 12, when the record given above was completed, she was still giving 79 pounds at 3.9 fat. She was born December 7, 1929..."

Leafy Spurge      "Leafy spurge on your farm is an omen of ill luck; it Control has proved itself a bad actor wherever found," says Successful Farming (November). "North Dakota farmers discovered frequent and thorough hoeing of leafy spurge for two seasons to be a method of elimination that gave good results. On large areas thorough and frequent cultivation throughout one season, followed by a well-cultivated crop of corn the second season, effectively controlled the pest. Three applications of sodium chlorate during a season were more effective against this weed than the same total amount in one application. Plots treated with chlorate at the rate of 6 pounds per square rod in 3 applications showed a 98 percent reduction of spurge 14 months after final treatment."

Texas Orchard      "Work is going on continuously in Texas to improve Improvement and enlarge home orchards, with the Extension Service of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College leading the way," says the Texas Weekly (October 17). "As an example of the work being done by the Extension Service, last year 6,228 home orchard demonstrators reported planting 620,233 new fruit trees. This kind of thing is, of course, carried on under the direction of the county farm and home demonstration agents, and it is one more proof of the great value of their work. Apparently there is a wide field for the growing of more fruit in Texas. In the first place, more fruit should be grown for home use. And added to this is the probability that the commercial canning industry will experience great expansion in Texas during the next few years. The establishment of canning plants in Texas will provide a steadily widening market for such fruit as cannot be used at home. A properly cared-for orchard can add substantially to the cash income of any farm family..."

Oil in      "Visitors to the crop plots at the University of Corn Illinois Experiment Station always find it interesting to see the progress being made through selection in influencing the proportion of oil and protein in corn," says H. H. Biggar in Capper's Farmer (November). "Through continuous selection for 37 years, the oil content of the corn kernel has more than doubled. A high oil strain has been developed which contains an average of 11.97 percent oil or 6.7 pounds of oil a bushel. During the same time, a low oil strain has been developed with only 1.27 percent oil or .71 pounds a bushel. The Illinois agronomists point out that there would be 895,000 tons more



oil in an average Illinois corn crop of the high oil strain than in the crop if it were all the low oil strain. Similar progress has been made in developing corn that is superior for feed. The protein content has been built up in one strain to about 22 percent, while another strain shows 9 percent protein."

**Food Storage Research** Cold Storage (London, October 15) reports in an article on food storage research that "the development of gas storage for home-grown apples is proceeding satisfactorily and promising results have been obtained with a scrubber for the maintenance of atmospheres in which the concentrations of both oxygen and carbon dioxide are independently controlled at levels as low as 5 percent. Work on the gas storage of home-grown pears has proceeded far enough to justify the statement that there is no reason why this fruit should not be stored on the commercial scale for periods up to six months. The storage of tomatoes, both for short and for long periods, is being investigated, but is hampered by the fact that little is known of the physiology of this fruit. There is an undoubted demand for better conditions in the transport and storage for a few days of soft fruits, such as the strawberry and raspberry. The necessary knowledge is available. The requirements are sound fruit, immediate cooling to a temperature of about 40 degrees F. and the avoidance of condensation of water. The problem is how to accomplish this at a cost that the industry can afford."

**4-H Sheep Shearing Schools** A series of sheep wool and shearing schools for 4-H club members and adults are conducted in Michigan each spring. One of the features at each of these schools is that all 4-H club members present are given training in shearing sheep by E. S. Bartlett of the Chicago flexible shaft company. Elimination contests are held at each and county champions are selected to represent their counties at the state contest held during the state fair. Clifford Gildner, West Branch, Ogemaw County, was winner of the 4-H championship honors in sheep shearing at the state contest in 1935 and also placed fourth in the open classes. He sheared his sheep in 4 minutes and 30 seconds. This was remarkable as he had never shorn a sheep until 3 years ago when he received his first training at one of these schools. (Delmar H. LaVoi, Michigan State College, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest, October.)

**School of Living Colonists** Potatoes, carrots, turnips and beets fill the root cellars of the School of Living Colonists near Suffern, New York, following their first harvest recently, says a press report. The occasion caused Ralph Borsodi, economist, who originated the homestead project, to declare a sort of unofficial first anniversary and to point out that five houses are complete and occupied on the 40-acre plot and that two others are being built. Ground was broken on June 23, 1935. Sponsored by a group of educators and scientists, the project seeks to return to self-sustaining country living. Americans of the forgotten white-collar class, men who have jobs and incomes generally, but not necessarily, between \$1,500 and \$4,500 and their families. The settler, who continues to commute to his job in the city, makes a down payment and has a long time to pay the remainder. Barter is encouraged; but it is explicit that what one family raises or produces is its own.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.90; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 141 1/8-143 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 140 1/8-142 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 132 1/2-136 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 139 1/2-153 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 117-120 1/2; Chi. 119 1/4-122 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 1/2-87 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-116; St. Louis 106 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 107 3/4-109 3/4 (old); 100 3/4-101 3/4 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 1/8-42 1/8; K.C. 43 3/4-45; Chi. 41 3/4-42 1/4; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203 1/4-214 1/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites showing freezing injury \$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 41¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; bulk per ton \$14-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.85-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.19 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.66 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.63 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/4-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 1/2-36 1/2 cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 27-27 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 27

Section 1

October 31, 1936

ICC APPROVES R.R. PICK-UP      The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday opened the way for closer competition between the railroads and motor truck transportation in the East with an order approving free pick-up and delivery service by the rail carriers. The order applies to less-than-carload freight hauled for a minimum of 45 cents per 100 pounds. Proposed schedules become effective not later than December 21. (A.P.)

GERMAN PRICE COMMISSAR      "That Chancellor Adolf Hitler's second four-year plan is to be carried through under a system of fixed prices designed to displace the 'capitalistic' law of supply and demand with a more 'socialistic' managed economy was indicated yesterday by the promulgation of a decree bestowing sweeping powers upon Josef Wagner, the new price commissar recently appointed by Col. Gen. Hermann Goering in his capacity as economic dictator," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "The law empowers Mr. Wagner to fix 'just prices' for 'goods and services of all kinds, especially for the necessities of daily life; for the entire agricultural, handicraft and industrial production, for commerce in goods and wares of all kinds, and for all other compensation,' except wages and salaries. The 'just price' is to be the price 'justified by the national economy.'..."

POPULATION CONFERENCE      The birth rate of the nation has declined more than 25 percent in the last decade, Prof. O. E. Baker of the Department of Agriculture last night told the Population Association of America, which is now holding its fifth annual conference at Princeton, N.J. "If the birth-rate continues to decline," he said, "the maximum population will be reached ten or fifteen years hence and the population will then decline at an accelerated rate." (Press.)

NEW ZEALAND TRADE BAN      Explaining New Zealand's trade restriction of the Tasman Sea trade between that country and Australia to nations that have not passed discriminatory laws against British shipping, the Minister of Marine declared yesterday that the measure was a product of stern necessity, according to a Wellington cable to the New York Times. New Zealand, he said, must meet the position created by the entry into the shipping field in New Zealand of nations like the United States that employ a subsidy system.



"Any Quantity"      John Scott, author of "The Iron Horse Steps Out" in  
Livestock      Successful Farming (November), says in part: "The Any  
Shipments      Quantity Plan actually is 'less carload' shipments at car-  
load rate. On the one 'sailing' date each week, you can  
ship your veal calf at the same carlot rate as John Jones ships a carload  
of veals. The railroad has a sailing date for each division...So success-  
ful has the service been with stock growers that some of the railroads  
contemplate two sailing days a week in the near future. This plan of any  
quantity at carlot rates is in effect at East Saint Louis and also among  
the railroads entering Kansas City and Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to a  
limited extent at South Saint Paul...The Northern Pacific has had the  
Any Quantity Plan in effect since October 7, 1935. A. R. Miesen reports  
that there has been an increase in livestock revenue and tonnage every  
month, except the first, since the plan was put into operation. Evidently  
it means more money for livestock farmers. The plan has also enabled  
prostrated livestock shipping associations to clamber back onto their  
feet and stay erect. On one branch of the Missouri Pacific, the 17 weak  
shipping associations grew robust under its benefits; and 18 dormant ones  
were revived..."

Derris Root      The Industrial Chemist (London, October) says: "In  
Research      the annual report for 1935 of the Commercial Museum Sec-  
tion of the Royal Association Colonial Institute of Amster-  
dam there is an interesting account of the work carried out in the last  
year by this institution, and in particular a valuable summary of recent  
Dutch research into the possibilities of derris and other rotenone-con-  
taining roots...Some of the material on the market is of poor quality,  
but in the Dutch East Indies attention is already being given to the  
planting of highly toxic strains of derris (e.g., 10 percent of rotenone  
and 25 percent of ether extract). In addition to the crystallisable com-  
pound rotenone, derris contains a number of other constituents which are  
toxic to insects, so that it is not possible to give a final opinion on  
the activity of a sample by taking into account either the content of  
crystallisable rotenone or the proportion of ether extract alone. The  
problem is complicated by the fact that in some samples of the root the  
crystallisation of the rotenone is prevented by the presence of resins,  
so that the apparent rotenone content is nil. It has been shown (Cahn  
and Boam, J.S.C.I., 1935, T.37) that in such cases the addition of a defi-  
nite quantity of pure rotenone to the solution before crystallisation  
results in a recovery of rotenone greater than the amount added. This  
'concealed' rotenone must therefore be taken into account in estimating  
the value of the root. Up to the present, the percentage of ether ex-  
tract has been the chief standard for derris on the London market, whereas  
for the United States the rotenone content is considered more important..."

Cooperative      "A new cooperative enterprise is being organized in  
Veterinarians      Livingston County, Michigan, under the cooperative and  
community services section of the Resettlement Administra-  
tion and Extension Service of Michigan State College to enable clients  
and low income farmers to obtain necessary veterinary service at a mini-  
mum cost," reports R. J. Baldwin, Michigan State College, in Agricultural



Leaders' Digest (October). "The cooperative will be the first of its kind in the country. The plan calls for the formation of an association which will contract with one or more veterinarians in the county to perform the following services: 'The selected veterinarians will call at the farm of each member once a month to render all ordinary veterinary services such as dehorning, castrating, docking, vaccination, giving feeding advice and arresting any incipient diseases before they have reached an acute stage. In addition to this, the veterinarians will give two emergency calls per year and will render additional emergency calls at a reduced price. Veterinarians will furnish all medicine except vaccines, serums and other very expensive pharmaceutical preparations which he will furnish at cost.' This service could be rendered to 70 clients who are prospective members of the association for a \$5 membership fee and an additional fee of 80 cents per year productive animal unit. The productive animal unit is the one used by the Michigan State College farm management division and consists of the following: one horse, one cow, two young cattle, five hogs, seven sheep or one hundred poultry..."

Canadian Reindeer "When it is being urged that world-wide efforts should be made to protect our disappearing fauna," says an editorial in *The Field* (London, October 17), "the success which the Canadian Government has met with in supervising its recently acquired reindeer herd is encouraging. At the 1935 round-up it was estimated that the original herd of 2,370 animals had grown to over 3,000 and this year's total indicates an increase of nearly 1,000. Tawning, which took place in April, May and June, on a well-protected grazing area east of the Mackenzie River, resulted in the addition of 936 fawns--498 females and 438 males. The count showed that in addition there were 1,762 adult females, 608 yearling and adult bulls and 44 steers."

Chemotherapy Research *Nature* (London, October 17) in an item on the contributions of chemistry to pharmacy, mentions the award of the Hanbury Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Dr. F. Pyman. It says in part: "The extraction of chemical constituents of vegetable drugs has stimulated the search by biochemists for the active principle of biological products...The consideration of this research led Dr. Pyman to review the development of chemotherapy, research which postulates cooperation between chemist and biologist. It is a commentary upon the difficulties in this field of research that the pioneer work of Ehrlich and Berthel in 1907 still remains the outstanding example of the application of chemotherapeutic principles. That the laboratory worker will steadily add to the products available for the physician is certain, and there is no doubt that in many directions laboratory products will produce results not otherwise attainable. Nevertheless, the isolation of an active principle does not mean the death of the original vegetable or biological product. Tincture of nux vomica, tincture of digitalis or extract of ergot will have their place in medicine and may well produce physiological effects which cannot be obtained by their isolated active principles."

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Vol. LXIII, No. 28

Section 1

November 2, 1936

## RURAL BIRTH RATE

The high rural birth rate in this country is slowly declining, Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said before the Population Association of America Saturday. "Through a study of 29,000 families in Milwaukee and the vicinity," he said in describing his work at Chicago, "we have come to the conclusion that the high birth rate of the rural communities is declining and is approaching the same level as the urban birth rate." (Press.)

## GERMAN "CELL WOOL"

German banks have thus far advanced 100,000,000 marks for the creation of "cell wool," or artificial textile fibre, factories, to which must be added probably half as much capital stock investments, according to an article appearing in the newspaper Tageblatt, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. This is the first financial figure to become known in connection with Chancellor Adolf Hitler's second four-year plan. According to authoritative information, Col. Gen. Hermann Goering, in charge of the plan's execution, expects the new factories envisaged in his last speech to be financed partly by private enterprise supported by either direct state credits or by bank credits guaranteed by the state.

## NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Continuous gains in employment in the United States since last May brought the number of persons engaged in non-agricultural work to 31,680,000, an increase of more than 1,400,000 in the last year, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced yesterday in New York City. "The gain in employment in non-agricultural industries since the low point of the depression in March, 1933, now totals more than 6,000,000," said Miss Perkins. "The estimates of employment gains made by the Labor Department cover all persons at work--employers, self-employed and employees--in all types of regular non-agricultural employment. They do not include employment in agriculture or on federal emergency work." (Press.)

## FINNISH REINDEER

A Helsingfors wireless to the New York Times says Finnish reindeer owners, chiefly in Lapland, look forward to lucrative exporting of reindeer to the United States, where interested official circles are understood to contemplate creating settlements of this useful animal in various forest districts in the northern states. The Finnish Ministry of Agriculture has already received an inquiry from the United States involving the purchase of 2,500 reindeer, mostly females, at a cost estimated at about \$35,000.



Scientific Methods                "Much of modern scientific research is incomprehensible not only to readers who have had no scientific training but also to the majority of scientific workers who have been brought up in another discipline," says an editorial in The Lancet (London, October 17). "Yet many of the most striking changes in everyday life originate in the work these incomprehensible papers describe. To know something of their contents most of us are compelled to pursue popular or semi-popular writings; as Dr. William George suggests (The Scientist in Action; A Scientific Study of His Methods) we are in much the same position as our forefathers who from lack of bibles or from illiteracy were obliged to base their religious beliefs on what was given them by priests. A large proportion of popular expounders of science seem to have adopted the 'absolute' view of scientific research, as if research were a means of 'getting to the bottom of things' or as if it gave a kind of superhuman or godlike knowledge which is basic or final. With this ambition to approach absolute truth or the inner reality of phenomena Dr. George has no sympathy. His attitude to science is that of the descriptivist (or, as he terms it, patternist), an attitude which though comparatively new is to be found in the works of Kirchoff, Karl Pearson and Hobson. On this view a technically verified theory is regarded as only one way of looking at the facts covered by the theory. The theory is a kind of map which helps the investigator in his action; but it is only a policy of action and not a creed of thought. On the patterning theory the task of scientific research is clearly never completed, for we cannot be sure that no one will come along with some logically sound but new ways of looking at certain facts. Some at least of these logically sound ways of looking at facts are as much a part of research as is the discovery of the facts themselves..."

Wheat Varieties                "Marquis has been removed from the list of crop varieties recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station," says Successful Farming (November). "Only Thatcher and Ceres remain on the station's recommended spring list. Marquis was dropped because of its low resistance to black stem rust. Number 19, a new white wheat developed by the New York Experiment Station and reported in October Successful Farming, has since been named Yorkwin. It is designed to replace Honor, now widely grown for use in making pastry flour. The Honor variety is highly susceptible to loose smut, whereas Yorkwin is much more resistant and produces a better yield than Honor."

Curing of Hops                Rural Electrification and Electro-Farming (London, October) in an article on hop curing, says in part: "A point that has still to be overcome by the research worker is that in the present system of curing the hops do not dry out evenly, there is a tendency for the bottom hops to be slightly overdried, whilst those on the top are sometimes underdried. Raking, whilst it overcomes this difficulty, causes to a large extent feathering and does perhaps more damage than good. In Bavaria another type of kiln is used to obviate the unevenness in drying. This is called the 'Linhart' kiln, and instead of the hops being cured in one layer, they are cured in a series of trays. The green hops are loaded in the top tray and conveyed mechanically step by step down the kiln..."



U.S.D.A. Wheat            "The Northwestern Miller (October 28) says editorially:  
Publication            "We commend to the attention of all our readers in the  
                         breadstuffs industries and to millers in particular a re-  
cent publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wheat Require-  
ments in Europe, written by J. H. Shollenberger, principal foreign market-  
ing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics...Mr. Shollenberger  
not only has written in a simple, practical way about the domestic and  
import wheat requirements of the principal nations of Europe, but has in-  
cluded a vast amount of general information about milling and baking  
methods and the kinds and forms of bread preferred by the people of each  
country, supplemented with interesting data on living costs, tastes and  
dietary habits. Nontechnical in its approach to and treatment of the sub-  
ject, the book furnishes an interesting picture of bread and its place in  
the national economy and the lives of the people of Europe. The almost  
complete disappearance of our foreign markets for wheat and its products  
has resulted in current absence of interest in the trade elsewhere in the  
world. Yet no miller or anyone else engaged in the bread industries of  
this country will fail to find Mr. Shollenberger's excellent work absorb-  
ingly interesting..."

Penn. College            "Total enrollment in the School of Agriculture at  
Enrollment            Pennsylvania State College this year is 1,203, not includ-  
                         ing a few students taking one or two special subjects,"  
says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (October 24). "Thirty years ago  
we who advocated the development of this School of Agriculture were told  
that it never could amount to much in a great industrial state. They for-  
got what too many forget today, the fact that Pennsylvania is a great  
agricultural state. This year Pennsylvania State College was compelled  
to refuse admission to young men who want to study agriculture because  
facilities are lacking to care for more students. Since there is no other  
college of agriculture in Pennsylvania it is a disgrace to the state that  
well-qualified agricultural students should be turned away for lack of  
facilities at the only institution which can train them. Students of  
other subjects can find other institutions in Pennsylvania, but students  
of agriculture have no other. The people of this great agricultural  
state should insist on an adequate school of agriculture."

Fertilizer            The upward trend in fertilizer tax tags sales which  
Tag Sales            had been evident in recent months continued in September,  
                         according to the tabulation made by the National Fertilizer  
Association on the basis of reports by state officials. Totalling 257,775  
tons in the 17 reporting states, September tax tag sales were the largest  
on record for the month, exceeding September 1935 by 51 percent. Sales  
in the first three months of the current fiscal year, from July through  
September, amounted to 470,000 tons as against 299,000 tons in the corres-  
ponding period of last year; in the July-September quarter of 1932, at  
the bottom of the depression, sales were only 190,000 tons. In recent years  
sales in this quarter accounted for only 6.6 percent of the total annual  
sales. (American Fertilizer.)

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.90; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $132\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth;  $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $153\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 116- $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82-87; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $114$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $104\frac{1}{2}$ -107; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 102-103 (new); St. Louis 102; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40-42; K.C.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ -45; St. Louis  $43$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-127; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-217. No. 3 white oats, Chi.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ -42.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.58 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fair \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 11.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.18 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.61 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.59 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $33\frac{1}{2}$ -37 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, 27- $27\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 29

Section 1

November 3, 1936

**R.R. DELIVERY SERVICE** Collection and delivery of less-than-carload freight by the railroads throughout the east is to begin on November 16, the Trunk Line Association announced yesterday. This will bring about a change which railroad managements long have considered necessary to enable them to meet new competition in transport, but which until now has been delayed by differences among themselves or with the trucking interests. (Press.)

**CORN FUTURES TRADING** Trading in new and old style May and July corn futures was inaugurated on the Board of Trade in Chicago yesterday. This was necessitated by a change in the government grades of corn. Old-style contracts permit the mixture of as much as 25 percent of the flint variety of corn with domestic dent corn, while the new style calls for a delivery of corn that does not contain more than 5 percent of the flint variety. The change becomes operative in January. (Press.)

**GA. TOBACCO LAW UPHELD** A three-judge federal court, in a 2-to-1 decision, upheld Georgia's tobacco warehouse law yesterday. The law fixes fees warehousemen may charge for handling the state's leaf crop, which brought in more than \$18,000,000 this year. The court's opinion declared that the act was not confiscatory and that it did not infringe on either the constitutional rights of the warehousemen or their status as persons engaged in interstate commerce. (A.P.)

**COMMODITY ACT CHALLENGED** The constitutionality of the 1936 act regulating commodity exchanges was challenged yesterday in two cases appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Action by the Supreme Court was sought without awaiting for a decision by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Such procedure is rare, but is sometimes permitted to obtain quick action on litigation considered of great public importance. (A.P.)

**BUSINESS** Business has shown steady improvement for successive quarters and every sign at present points to a full year of progress, says Banking, official publication of the American Bankers Association. "This is the first time since the beginning of the depression that there have been nine months of constantly increasing business activity," the review says. (Press.)



Greenhouse  
Research

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, October 17) says editorially: "Those who had the foresight to establish the Research Station at Cheshunt in the hope that it might help the growers of glasshouse crops in the Lea Valley and elsewhere to larger financial success have been amply rewarded and it must have been a source of pride to any of them who listened to Dr. W. F. Bowley's lecture on science and the glasshouse industry at the meeting of the British Association. The Cheshunt Research Station was established in 1914. At that time the glasshouse industry was threatened not only with the disastrous effects of the war but also with the sinister activities of all manner of pests...The title of the lecture might well have been science and common sense and the glasshouse industry, for really some of the advances are due not to any scientific discovery but to the exercise of quite ordinary common sense, as, for example, the warming of soil by burying the hot-water pipes in it; as might have been expected, warming the soil results in good clean root growth and increased and earlier crops. Altogether, Dr. Bowley's lecture is a cheering pronouncement. We are making progress, but there is still plenty of room for the further application of science--and of common sense, too--to the glasshouse as well as to most other industries."

Education  
in Rural  
Areas

Rural America (October) prints an address by Julian E. Butterworth of Cornell University, on "The Financing of Rural Education". After discussing the problem of an adequate educational program for rural areas, he says: "Perhaps we should not ignore the difficult question of the place of the Federal Government in this whole problem...Unless the Federal Government gives some assistance, there are certain states that will have great difficulty in maintaining what we ordinarily consider to be the essentials of an educational program. I would, therefore, favor a fairly large equalization fund given by the Federal Government. To this I would add a form of aid that tends to stimulate such educational activities as may be considered desirable for the national welfare. Federal aid for vocational education, for example, has undoubtedly enabled us to bring about developments in this field decades before they would have come if the states had acted alone. On the whole, however, I believe that it would be fair to everyone concerned if, in entering upon such a program of stimulation, the government announced that this aid would be for some definite period, say 25, 35, or 50 years. By tapering this aid off during the last decade at the rate of 10 percent a year, the government gradually would be placing responsibility upon the several states..."

Better Farm  
Practices

The Weekly Kansas City Star (October 28) says editorially: "...A definite effort is being made by experiment stations in the Great Plains area to establish grasses that are superior to those which were present in the native pasture. New varieties have been imported from the dry regions of Siberia, Manchuria and North Africa which are being grown under carefully controlled conditions. Some of these have survived the drought in good shape, but must be tested for palatability and toxic properties before they can be generally recommended...Anyone who was thoroughly familiar with the varieties



of crops and methods of farming twenty-five years ago and who had not kept up with the development of recent years would be compelled to readjust himself to new conditions where he to again take up farming as a vocation and compete successfully with his neighbors in producing crops and livestock. It is probable that there will be just as many changes in crops produced and methods of farming in the next quarter of a century as there has been in the past. Those who keep themselves fully informed and are able to put their knowledge into practice will profit most from the research now in progress and from the new methods developed by farmers on their own farms."

#### Longevity of Ticks

A starvation record has fallen as 12 Texas ticks got their first meal in five years, blood sucked from a monkey, says a Science News Letter report (October 31). A record for longevity in the tick world was broken at the same time in the laboratories of Dr. Edward Francis of the U.S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Health. The twelve ticks on their diet of what Dr. Francis terms "thin air" have been able to nourish in their starved bodies the spiral germs that cause relapsing fever. There are 36 of them living in his laboratory where they are kept in 2-inch square pine boxes covered with tightly fitting cork stoppers. The boxes are kept in trays of slightly moistened sand and a very little of the moisture makes its way through the walls of the pine box to the space occupied by the ticks. One dozen of the surviving 36 had a meal of monkey blood after three years. Another dozen were fed after four years. The last 12 got their first meal in five years recently. The monkey is now sick with relapsing fever, showing that the spirochetes of this disease were able to stay alive five years in the starved ticks' bodies. Dr. Francis thinks the ticks and the spirochetes can live indefinitely. He has put them in his will, so that if they survive him, some other scientist will be entrusted with the job of keeping them and studying their longevity.

#### Chemical Medal

Dean Frank C. Whitmore of the School of Chemistry and Physics of Pennsylvania State College is the winner of the 1937 William H. Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society for distinguished service in chemical science, it was announced recently. The medal is being presented to Dr. Whitmore for his "studies in metallo-organic compounds, especially those of mercury and in the field of aliphatic chemistry, particularly in molecular rearrangements and in the polymerization of olefins," says the announcement. He will receive it at a meeting of the New York section on March 5, 1937. (Press.)

#### Soviet Purchases

Soviet purchases in the United States in September amounted to \$4,100,000 compared with \$4,250,000 in the corresponding month last year. The September figure was \$1,400,000 higher than the August total and \$2,300,000 than the amount purchased in July. For the first nine months of this year, Russian commitments placed in the United States have totaled \$20,000,000, compared with \$33,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1935. Purchases have been mainly of machine tools, oil refining equipment, glass-making machinery, steel products, printing equipment and textile machinery. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 2 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.15-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 140 7/8-142 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 139 7/8-141 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 134-138; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 141-155; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 3/8-87 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-116 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 106; No. 3, Chi. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -102; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 5/8-42 5/8; K.C. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ -45; Chi. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 115-121; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.30-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions brought 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 1 car 43¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 45¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type and Holland Seed \$30-\$35 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$20-\$22 f.o.b. on Danish type at Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.60 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in nine of the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the average of the previous close of ten markets to 11.91 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.14 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.63 cents. Holiday New Orleans.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 30

Section 1

November 4, 1936

## WORLD WHEAT SUPPLY

A Rome report by the Canadian Press says that but for the surpluses accumulated in past years there would be a wheat shortage in 1937, according to figures issued yesterday by the International Institute of Agriculture. The figures show that the exportable surplus of wheat exporting countries will be 426,000,000 bushels. But world import requirements are calculated at 545,000,000 bushels, compared with 500,000,000 last year. Therefore it will be necessary to draw upon the surplus from past years.

## AUSTRALIAN- U.S. TRADE

The United States dispatched a note yesterday to the Australian Government, expressing hope that the improved economic and financial outlook for Australia would prompt her to relax her present policy of discrimination against American trade. It was estimated that the United States stood to lose approximately \$7,000,000 annually in its commerce with Australia if that country's system of import prohibitions and increased tariffs, invoked last May, were continued. (A.P.)

## JAPANESE WOOL PURCHASES

A Montevideo, Uruguay, report by the Associated Press says authoritative sources reported yesterday that an agent for the Japanese Government has recently bought large quantities of wool from Argentina and Uruguay. It was estimated that 40,000 bales, weighing 992 pounds each, have been purchased, of which 8,000 bales were from Uruguay. Wool quarters imputed the recent high prices reached by wool to Japanese intervention in the market.

## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

General industrial activity in November, influenced largely by substantial gains in automobile production, is expected to average almost 10 percent above the satisfactory October rate, according to the monthly statistical summary of the Standard Statistics Company. Steel production will probably be slightly higher than in October and actual output of automobiles is scheduled to be some 80 percent higher than last month. Building contract awards will be off seasonally. Consumption of electricity in November is expected to hold about even with the October figures. Carloadings will be off seasonally, but will still compare very favorably with a year earlier. (Press.)



Maturity of Poultry      Paul Mandeville, in the U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (November) says: "N. F. Waters, in this issue, begins a discussion of a fundamental question of industrial policy based on the significance of early sexual maturity of the birds. The time when birds mature is related to the quality of the meat, to the longevity and vitality of the bird and the size of eggs produced. It is related also to the numbers of eggs and this is the crux of the problem for, viewed wholly with reference to the numbers and the cost per dozen, the largest and quickest yield, early maturity is necessary, according to some, in order that this goal may be reached. If that should work to the disadvantage of meat quality, longevity, native vitality, size of eggs and possibly also to the disadvantage of their quality, the question is fundamental to our industry whether the long-time as well as the immediate effects of speeding up the maturity of the birds is to be considered."

Phloem Studies      R. H. Roberts and Odra C. Wilton, University of Wisconsin, say in a letter to Science (October 30): "As part of a study of why plants blossom, the idea is being developed that the reproductive state results from a similar physiological condition in different plant varieties, although very unlike or even opposite environments, as long and short days, are necessary to induce blossoming. It is being reported that an irregular rate of CO<sub>2</sub> exchange accompanies flowering in contrast to a more regular rate in non-flowering plants. Also, that certain anatomical characteristics and a reduced cambial activity accompany flowering. The further similar observation has been reported that the condition of the phloem appears to be particularly correlated with blossoming in a number of dicotyledonous plants. These represented a wide range of reproductive habits...It seems significant that plants which produce an abundance of flowers, as the precocious *Begonia semperflorens*, have a very slight development of phloem. In contrast to this group, those which rarely flower, as the variegated *Vinca major* in the greenhouse, have an abundance of phloem tissue. The conditions of the phloem tissue which accompany blossoming appear to have their effects in much the same manner as artificial girdling. In fact, the question may properly be asked if blossoming is not the result of 'natural girdling'."

Canada's Trade Agreements      Canada's liberal government is making progress with its well defined policy of promoting external trade by means of new trade treaties, says an Ottawa report in *Business Week* (October 31). It is celebrating the first anniversary of taking office by executing a new treaty with Germany. As a direct outgrowth of this treaty, it is expected treaties will be successfully negotiated soon with Holland, Belgium and Italy and perhaps with Switzerland. Feature of the treaty is a new departure in overcoming the problem of exchange. Restrictions are removed; exchange accruing from the sale of German goods to Canada will be made available for purchase of Canadian goods for export to Germany. A monthly check-up will determine the amount of exchange available for this purpose. Hitherto Canadian sales to Germany have been restricted through Germany's withholding the exchange necessary for purchases in Canada. The treaty provides most-favored-nation



customs tariff treatment. The most important feature of the new treaty is the exchange provision. Of exchange accruing from German exports to Canada, 63 percent is allocated to the purchase of specified items which Canada is most anxious to sell abroad; wheat, asbestos, apples, salted salmon, lumber, fox skins, and wood pulp; the balance will be available for unspecified goods. It is anticipated this exchange arrangement will be the basis of new treaties with other European countries.

**Molting Studies**                      The South Carolina Experiment Station has completed a molting study in which the laying mash was removed from pens of yearling hens for periods of three and six weeks beginning July 1. A third pen was allowed access to the mash all of the time. For the period from June 1 to the following February 28, the check pen receiving mash continuously laid an average of 107 eggs per hen. The pen deprived of mash for three weeks in July to induce a 'forced molt' laid an average of 116 eggs. The pen deprived of mash for a six-week period beginning July 1 laid 110 eggs per pen. Although the pen deprived of mash for the six-week period laid only three more eggs per hen to the end of the following February than the check pen, the early 'forced molt' reduced the late summer lay and increased the fall and winter lay. As a result, the eggs from this pen sold for 30 cents more per hen than the eggs from the check pen. Similarly the pen deprived of mash for three weeks in July averaged only six more eggs per hen to February 28, but the induced earlier molting caused enough of the eggs to be produced in late fall and winter when egg prices were higher to yield 49 cents more per hen from the sale of eggs from this pen than from the check pen. All night lights were used on all pens after September 15 and the authors of the bulletin raise the question as to whether or not positive results would have been obtained without the use of lights. Forced molting might work out well and then again it might not, the odds being fifty-fifty. (Nulaid News, Oct.)

**Fence Post Preservation**              Experiments carried out at the Range Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Manyberries, Alberta, have been conducted to determine the relative merits of treated and untreated fence posts. In one experiment started in 1927, posts were treated with coal tar or creosote while other posts were left untreated. In 1936 all the treated posts were found to be sound but all the untreated ones were either completely rotted a few inches below the ground or showed such advanced stages of rot that they will have to be replaced within the next year. At the end of a 9-year period, a comparison of the two treatments, tarring and creosoting, failed to show any definite advantage in favor of one or the other method. However, where cost and equipment are concerned, there is a decided advantage in the tarring treatment. The cost of tarring from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per post, whereas creosoting costs from 5 to 6 cents per post, depending on the size of the post. (Canada Lumberman, November 1.)

**Hog Lard**                      Exports of American hog lard to Cuba in September amounted to 4,264,595 pounds, the largest in recent times excepting 4,873,258 pounds in September 1934, the first month of the Cuban-American trade agreement, Walter L. Donnelly, commercial attache in Havana, has reported to the Department of Commerce. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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November 3, 1936 -- LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.25; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.40-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.82½ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.57 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions brought 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.60 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in middle west. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type and Holland Seed stock \$30 bulk per ton in St. Louis; Danish type \$20 f.o.b. Racine. Eastern U.S., No. 1, 2½ inch minimum Delicious apples \$1.40-\$1.75 per bushel basket in the East; Staymans \$1.50-\$1.60 in a few markets. Michigan Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in Chicago; Baldwins \$1.25 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

No quotations on dairy, cotton, or grain.



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Vol. LXIII, No. 31

Section 1

November 5, 1936

**AUSTRALIAN TRADE POLICY** A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says government officials declined to comment yesterday on the American note suggesting the abandonment of discrimination against American products under the tariff. It can be stated authoritatively, however, that Australia has no intention of altering her trade reversion policy in favor of the United States. This policy is not dictated by hostility toward America, but solely by the need of redressing the unfavorable trade balance with the United States so as to meet the annual interest bill on the external debt totaling 24,000,000 pounds. The sole object of the trade diversion plan is to obtain sales for purchases which America does not facilitate.

**MEXICAN FLORA** The Smithsonian Institution has just received for study and identification of specimens, part of the celebrated Sesse and Mocino collection of the flora of Mexico, which recently came to light in Madrid after more than a century, reports the Federal Diary in the Washington Post. The collection was sent by Spanish officials just before the outbreak of the revolution to Dr. Paul Standley, of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, foremost authority on the plants of Mexico. Dr. Standley has distributed it to American institutions, specializing in various plant families represented.

**LATVIAN TARIFFS** Tariff reductions affecting Latvian imports of certain industrial raw materials and some manufactures were reported to the Department of Commerce yesterday by the United States Minister at Riga. The chief items of interest to American trade on which import duties have been reduced by the decree are carbon black, agricultural implements, petroleum oil, seeds, white lead and zinc, white welding wire, raw cotton, wheat, internal combustion engines, stockings and imitation leather, the report stated. It was also reported that the Latvian Minister of Finance had announced that no more tariff reductions could be expected, but further relaxation of quota restrictions is under consideration. (Press.)

**CIVIL SERVICE TEST CASE** The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies Council of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees began a test case in Supreme Court yesterday to determine whether the 11,000 employees of the Emergency Relief Bureau were now in the Civil Service and whether the Municipal Civil Service (New York City) had the right to order a competitive examination affecting their jobs. (New York Times.)



Breeding for Egg Size "...Work carried out at the Kansas State College in recent years has indicated that high temperatures do have a very definite effect on egg size," says an address by D. C. Warren, Kansas State College, printed in the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (November). "Numerous workers had observed that there was a gradual tendency for the egg size to decline through the summer. The usual interpretation was that the hen was approaching the end of her laying year, and as a consequence, perhaps due to fatigue, produced smaller eggs. This may have some bearing on the hen's egg size during the summer, but experimental work has now shown that high temperatures can cause rather extreme reduction in egg size. This conclusion was reached not only by checking the average egg size against the temperature variations during summer but also by placing laying birds in a room where the temperature could be varied at will. In extreme instances, the egg size was reduced as much as 20 percent within a period of a few days. This has raised some question regarding the egg size requirement in which weights are taken during the summer months. In regions where excessively high temperatures are encountered, the wisdom of requiring a hen to lay an over-sized egg practically 9 months of the year, in order that her eggs may not fall below the minimum during the three hot summer months, may be questioned..."

Rapid Freezing of Butter C. R. Barnicoat, of New Zealand, reports in Refrigerating Engineering (November) on new experiments in packing and storage of butter. In the section on rapid freezing of butter he says: "In experiments at low temperatures several types of butter were kept at -5 degrees F. for seven and a half months, and as controls similar lots were kept at 14 degrees F. After removal from cold storage the butters were allowed to thaw for one week and were then examined by two government graders and by laboratory tests. With the high acid type of butter the experiment was unsuccessful, which we consider was due to our inexperience in manufacturing this product, as it is not made commercially in this country. In the United States and Canada, butter of the highly flavored (Danish) type is kept for many months at temperatures from -5 to -20 degrees F. without excessive deterioration and we must conclude that it would be possible with experience, to manufacture and store this type of butter in New Zealand. In the case of the sweet cream butters the experiment was quite successful. The butter--salted and unsalted--when placed on the day after manufacture in cold storage at 14 degrees F. had lost 2 to 2 1/2 points, while other samples of this butter placed at the same time in storage at -5 degrees F. had lost only 1 1/2 points, on examination when about eight months old. When the freezing was delayed for 10 days (during which the butter was kept in a chiller at about 40 degrees F.) the samples stored at 14 degrees F. had lost 2 1/2 points, those at -5 degrees F. 2 points. As the results show that butter (even the unsalted variety) when frozen soon after manufacture and kept for 7 1/2 months at -5 degrees F. had lost only about 1 1/2 points in grade, as against 2 1/2 points for the butter treated in the normal manner, this seems to be a fairly good indication of the advantages to be expected from the 'rapid freezing' of butter."



TVA Watershed  
Studies

Edward C. M. Richards is author of "Forestry and Floods in the Tennessee Valley" in American Forests (November). He says in part: "With 52 percent of the land surface of the valley in forest, it is eminently worthwhile to show exactly how trained foresters handle forests, protect them from fire and how soil erosion prevention and the creation and maintenance of a forest cover fits into the program. With this in mind, the lands bought by the Tennessee Valley Authority around Norris Lake for protective and other purposes and for control over the shoreline have been allocated to the TVA foresters to administer. The creation of the Norris Lake Forest provides the foresters with an opportunity to lay out fully and put into practice the proper treatment of land with full authority as to the work. As a demonstration area and as a base for continuous investigation, the Norris Lake Forest of 117,000 acres is rapidly taking form. It is already a very important source of information from which Congress will be able to formulate further plans for the development of forestry knowledge as it relates to control over the run-off of water and soil erosion prevention..."

Oldest  
Tree

Dr. A. D. Herbert of the University of Queensland and 200 volunteer workers are endeavoring to save the life of Great Grandfather Peter, reputed to 15,000 years old, the oldest living thing on earth, says a Brisbane, Australia, report by the Canadian Press. Great Grandfather Peter, an Australian Macrozamia palm, on Tambourine Mountain, Queensland, and several of his companions were cut down recently by an unknown vandal. Although the giant had been cut down for three months it was still alive when found by Dr. Herbert, lecturer in botany, and replanted after the cut end had been coated with malachite green to prevent underground decay. Herbert and his workers dug a large hole in the rich volcanic soil close to the stump and placed the heavy trunk in three upright sections into it. He believes the tree has a chance of surviving.

## Soil Conservation

"In the soil erosion areas, the Erosion Service is cooperating with farm owners and operators in working out and following farming practices that will check erosion and build up fertility and, at the same time, allow the operator a reasonable use of the land. This is going to be a real demonstration of what can be done by good management. It is surprising to see the effects year by year of following such practices as strip cropping and contour farming. We take up practices so much more quickly when we see them operate. When those of us who are now farming had to meet the dust storms that cut off so much of our corn in northern Iowa a few years ago, we were without a method, but soon the idea of strip cultivation spread in checking the damage. 'Seeing is believing' holds true in farm practice."

## Naval Stores

In line with its program of achieving national self-sufficiency in all possible branches of the country's economic life, Italy is now devoting attention to the development of a domestic naval stores industry, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. A new company with headquarters at Rome has been organized which will lease resinous forests and develop the industry on a national scale.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ -143 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 134-138; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 141-155; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 116-121; Chi. 119-122 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 121-121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120-121; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 1/8-88 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115-118 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 105; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41-43; K.C. 44-46; Chi. 42-43; St. Louis 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 115-123; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-221.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; generally asking \$1.55 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type and Holland Seed \$30 bulk per ton in St. Louis; Danish type \$20-\$21 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.60 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 18 points from the previous close of nine markets to 12.09 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.22 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 11.81 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 32

Section 1

November 6, 1936

**WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION** The world's consumption of cotton in the twelve months ended on July 31 last amounted to 27,729,000 bales, exceeding the largest recorded in any previous corresponding period by 1,951,000 bales, according to a review in the ninth Cotton Year Book of the New York Cotton Exchange, just issued. The world production of commercial cotton in that period amounted to 26,262,000 bales. This was 1,467,000 bales less than consumption during the season and was 1,708,000 bales less than the largest world crop in any previous season. As a result, the world cotton carryover was reduced last season from 14,575,000 to 13,073,000 bales. (Press.)

**FOOD IMPORTS INCREASE** An increase of 8 percent in imports of food products and beverages in the first nine months this year over the same period last year was reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce. The value of such imports in this year's period was \$539,326,000, against \$500,725,000 last year. More than enough to account for the increase were imports of whiskey, purchases of which were up \$17,000,000; cane sugar, up about \$15,000,000; and wheat, up about \$16,000,000. (Press.)

**CANADIAN TRADE PACTS** An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the British West Indies is provided in an order-in-council passed by the Federal Cabinet. This brings the West Indies in line with Australia and other parts of the empire to whom similar treatment has been accorded. Actually the West Indies under a treaty enjoy more favorable tariff rates than are provided in most-favored-nation treatment, but the extension removes any anomalies whereby a foreign country enjoys privileges not provided for in inter-empire trade pacts. One effect of the latest move will enable the West Indies to ship to Canada through an American port at the tariff rate applicable to United States goods under the Canada-United States treaty.

**BRAZILIAN COFFEE CONTROL** A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Minister of Finance Souza Costa challenged speculators yesterday as he inducted Luiz Piza Sobrinho of Sao Paulo, former Secretary of Agriculture, into the office of president of the National Coffee Department, which directs Brazil's coffee business, the basis of the nation's economy. The Finance Minister declared that coffee prices would be maintained and that the policy of the National Coffee Department would not be modified.



National Forestry Programs                "For the first time in an outstanding way representatives of the forest industries, public officials and others of the public interested in forest conservation cooperated in connection with the lumber code in planning an effective solution of the forest problem," says David T. Mason in The Timberman (October). "Code Article X provided for a conference of industry and public representatives to prepare and recommend (1) a program of industry action and (2) a program of public action...The conference recommendations for industry action were that the industry undertake to provide for (2) forest protection before, during and after logging, (b) protection of seedling trees, advance growth and trees not to be utilized from unnecessary damage by logging operations, and (c) provisions for securing reproduction following logging. Further, forest operators were urged to study carefully and where practicable to apply the principles of selective logging and sustained yield...This work, begun under the code, has since continued with growing care and skill in application. Many operators, especially in the pine region, have advanced into the application of selective logging; this, of course, has been greatly aided by recent development in road construction, tractor and truck logging..."

Standardized Honey Market                "For many years there has been a discussion of a standardized honey market," says an editorial in American Bee Journal (November). "With honey from so many different sources going to market there is much confusion on the part of the housewife. First she gets a jar of honey of mild flavor which appeals to her taste. Next she may buy some of indifferent quality and strong flavor which discourages repeat orders. It would seem that the only way to accomplish such a result would be by blending the honey in a central packing plant. So long as the beekeeper remains an individualist in his marketing we will have the problems that arise from great variation in the product. This writer is of the opinion that the honey market would improve and the beekeeper would get better prices for his product under the right kind of a central marketing agency."

Vitamin K Research                "The diversity of the physiological processes requiring for their normal course the presence of small quantities of the so-called vitamins is now well recognized and recent research suggests that coagulation of the blood may have to be numbered among such processes," says an editorial in the British Medical Journal (October 24). "It has been shown by Dam, and further investigated by Schonheyder, that the blood of chicks suffering from a deficiency of a certain vitamin, named vitamin K, has a remarkably prolonged clotting time. Whereas normal chicks' blood clots in one to ten minutes, that of K-deficient chicks may take up to several hours to clot. The relevant components in such an increase in coagulating time are prothrombin, thrombokinase and calcium ions, which go to the formation of the enzyme-like thrombin; this, acting on fibrinogen, leads to the formation of fibrin. The possibility of an accumulation in the serum of an anti-thrombin or anti-prothrombin in excessive amounts has also to be considered...Further, although the serum calcium is usually low in the abnormal chicks (the inorganic phosphorus was constantly high) the addition of calcium to the plasma does not shorten the clotting time...The most probably explanation seemed to be that the diseased chick's plasma was deficient in prothrombin..."



Phonograph Bird Songs      Calls and trills of fifteen different English warblers are recorded on two phonograph records which as a practical demonstration accompany each copy of a book, Songs of the Wild Birds, published in England. The authors are E. N. Nicholson, honorary secretary of the British Trust for Ornithology, and Ludwig Koch, naturalist sound-recording expert. The songs were captured in the free, wild haunts of the birds, an important point, because the authorities say that bird songs are not the same in captivity. Mr. Koch says: "Our most important achievement was capturing the laughing call of the green woodpecker, which is only uttered in flight." (New York Times.)

Animals by Air Mail      Harilee Branch, assistant postmaster general, has decreed that certain live animals, including gold-fish, alligators, baby terrapins, soft crabs, shellfish, blood-worms, chameleons and the like, may be shipped via air mail. "But the rules do not apply to any animal with an offensive odor or to any animals which might require food or water en route," said one official. "Our pilots are not zoo keepers." Baby chicks are taboo aboard mail planes, no matter how they are packed. They cannot stand the high altitudes. Thanks to the Department of Agriculture, queen bees can go via air mail now, though they <sup>were</sup> formerly barred. (A.P.)

Nitrogen Supply of Pasture      G. E. Blackman, Jealott's Hill Research Station, England, reports on "The Influence of Temperature and Available Nitrogen Supply on the Growth of Pasture in the Spring" in the Journal of Agricultural Science (London, October). The summary says in part: "A study extending over six years (1930-35) has been made of the principal factors controlling the growth of pasture in the spring. Replicated experiments were carried out on a number of pastures varying in botanical composition... From the results it is concluded that below 42 degrees F. temperature is the factor controlling growth. Over a temperature range of 42 to 47 degrees F., in the absence of manuring, growth is limited by the rate at which inorganic nitrogen is liberated by soil micro-organisms. At higher temperatures the rate of liberation increases rapidly and nitrogen supply no longer controls growth. It follows, therefore, that the greatest response to nitrogenous manuring may be expected in a year when the soil temperature rises slowly from 42 to 47 degrees F., and conversely the smallest response when the rise between these temperatures is rapid."

Good Dairy Bulls Pay      "Anyone who doubts the value of a good dairy bull from the standpoint of sale of offspring should attend any of the community sales in eastern Ohio and watch the cow prices," says an editorial in Farm and Dairy (October 30). "At the Damascus sale recently, Jersey cows in milk were running through the ring at \$35, \$40 and \$50. One fresh cow brought \$65. Then in came a big, strong looking cow, smooth on top, deep middle, large level udder, with a calf a week old at her side. The first bid was \$75 and she finally went for \$91. A difference of \$41 because the cow was of good Jersey type and milky looking! At the same sale a registered Holstein brought \$126, a grade \$105. They were big, straight cows with good-looking udders..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Nov. 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; cows good 5.50-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 139  $5/8$ -141  $5/8$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 135  $5/8$ -140  $5/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 134-138; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 141-155; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ -89 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121; St. Louis 109-110; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 45-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 42-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 115-124; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few \$1.50-\$1.57 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round White \$1.70-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ten \$15-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 42¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.60 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.33 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 cents; Standards, 33-34 cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 33

Section 1

November 7, 1936

## WORLD GOLD MOVEMENTS

The Commerce Department reported yesterday that the monetary accord of the United States, Great Britain and France may be expected to bring about "a reduction in the volume of international gold movements." In its survey of current business, the department added that "political and financial uncertainties in the gold-bloc countries" have been major factors influencing heavy movements of the metal from Europe to the United States during the last two years. (A.P.)

## STEEL WAGE INCREASE

Led by the steel industry, which announced a graduated increase in wages averaging 10 percent, large American corporations yesterday materially increased the purchasing power of more than 600,000 employees through pay rises and bonuses. At the same time, extra and increased dividend distributions were ordered by twenty-four companies, thus putting additional funds in the hands of about 300,000 stockholders. (Press.)

## FREIGHT SURCHARGES

A proposal to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue temporarily the freight surcharges due to expire on December 31 was discussed yesterday at the annual meeting of the Association of American Railroads. The object is to prevent a hiatus in the rate structure between the time when the surcharges expire and the taking effect of rate increases under consideration. (Press.)

## CHEMICAL MEDAL

Dr. Walter S. Landis, the American chemist credited with originating the process of artificial making of nitrates adopted by the allies in the World War, last night was awarded the chemical industry medal for 1936. He is vice president of the American Cyanamid Company. (A.P.)

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

In the midst of speculations about important alterations in the Social Security Act by the new Congress, the government practically completed arrangements yesterday to begin the listing of old age pension accounts for 26,000,000 workers ten days hence. Such revisions as may be sought are not expected to affect the fundamental purposes of the law. Announcing that 45,000 post offices soon would distribute forms both to employers and employees to set up the gigantic records necessary, the Security Board gave no inkling of possible changes. (A.P.)



## Inheritance

"A farmer friend related to us recently his ingenious plan for safeguarding the interests of his sons in the farm land which they will inherit upon their father's passing," says an editorial in the Nebraska Farmer (November 7). "He has willed to them their share of his estate, not subject to sale or mortgage. His purpose is to guarantee to his sons a tangible property on which to return and earn a living if all other means of endeavor in which they may engage should fail them. He is banking on land to be the safest and most dependable form of property in the years to come--the foundation of our national prosperity--regardless of political or economic distress, and, by this means, plans to insure its continuous ownership through at least two generations. The method appealed to us not only as commendable because of the optimistic viewpoint of this farmer towards the safety and security of agriculture, but also because of its advantages in stabilizing and perpetuating farm ownership from one generation to another, a feature of successful farming in many older foreign countries, in which land is a sacred heritage never to be dissipated."

## Federal

Figures on the distribution of federally chartered credit unions, by states and by type of membership, have been compiled by the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration. The data show that on September 30 last there were 1,674 of these associations. Increasing at the rate of about 100 a month, federal unions are now to be found in every state of the union, as well as in the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The figures do not cover state credit unions. The FCA compilation places these cooperative associations for saving and borrowing in three main groups; associational, of which there were 120 federally chartered units at the end of September; occupational, numbering 1,507; and residential, which accounted for the remaining 47. Of wider interest, however, is the breakdown of these figures. Under associational, the FCA reports the existence of 28 cooperatives, 53 fraternal and professional credit unions, 28 religious and 11 under the labor unions classification. In the occupational division, the largest number of credit associations functioning with federal charters are under the subheading "government", 203 being federal, 71 local and 36 state. (Banking, November.)

## Rayon "Cotton Wool" Yarn

Manufacturers Record (November) reports on "cotton wool" yarn. "This new rayon product," it says, "is a material that is spun by cotton, silk and wool spinning mills and makes spun rayon yarn and subsequent fabrics which differ in appearance and texture from the filament yarn. The material has woolly characteristics, but it is more versatile since it can be made like cotton, linen, wool or spun silk by using various types of the cut staple and by spinning it on the different types of machines and in different ways on those machines...Spun rayon is going mostly into the dress trade and in suits, both as all spun rayon materials and in blends of spun rayon with cotton and with wool. The new rayon staple is made by the same viscose as the yarn but is spun on entirely different machinery and goes through different handling after the spinning. Demand for spun rayon has grown tremendously during the current year..."



Evolution and Cosmic Rays      Does evolution owe anything to cosmic rays? Do these still mysterious radiations, that ceaselessly plunge in upon the earth from outer space, sometimes impinge upon the genes that abide in or on the chromosomes in the nuclei of germ cells, knock them loose from their moorings and thus give rise to the sudden inexplicable changes in heredity that scientists call mutations? The theory is appealing, but when tried in practice the results have been equivocal, though rather inclined to the negative. Organisms exposed freely to cosmic radiation, as compared with control groups of similar organisms well shielded behind thick layers of lead, have not thrown off as high a ratio of mutations as they should, to give really convincing support to the idea. Three scientists of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, Drs. B. Rajewsky and A. Krobs, of the Institute for Physical Bases of Medicine, and Dr. H. Zickler of the Botanical Institute, suggest that the cosmic rays themselves may not be particularly potent in producing mutations but that the so-called secondaries may be more effective. They tested their theory on cultures of a species of mold-like fungus. Some they exposed freely to the cosmic rays. Both the fully shielded and wholly unshielded controls produced relatively few mutations in the fungus. Mutations were relatively frequent in the critical test cultures set up to give the secondary rays a maximum chance at them. The results to date appear to be in support of the theory. (Science Service, Oct.27.)

Testing Peach Seeds      A method for testing peach seed germination, as a reliable check on the seed supply in seven days instead of the usual ten or twelve weeks, has been developed by Dr. H. B. Tukey and M. S. Barrett, of the New York Experiment Station. The method consists in removing the embryos from the peach pits, soaking them in water for several hours, removing the seed coats, sterilizing the embryos and then placing them in sterilized bottles which contain an agar medium. Results have checked closely with germination of seeds from the same source planted under nursery conditions. (Fertilizer Review, September-October.)

Industrial Research      Research for the development of new processes and improvement of old is essential to American industry if competition from other countries, particularly Japan, is to be met, Elvin H. Kiliheffer, vice president of the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., warned members recently. Industrialization of the Far East, Dr. Killheffer said, has confronted American producers with a problem entirely different than anything faced before. "In the Far East," he said, "they do not have inferior equipment, but instead have the latest and most improved. This will compel us to evolve some new system if we are to survive..." (Press.)

Wood Vanillin      Charter has been obtained by a Canadian paper company to establish a plant at Cornwall, Ontario, for the manufacture of vanillin from sulphite liquor, a by-product of paper manufacturing, according to reports to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. Wood contains approximately 2 percent vanillin, which is obtained naturally from the vanilla bean and synthetically from coal tar, is used widely in the manufacture of perfumes, flavors and similar products, says the Chemical Division.







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Vol. LXIII, No. 34

Section 1

November 9, 1936

## TVA POWER PROGRAM ATTACKED

The disputed right of nineteen southern power companies to make a mass attack on the whole Tennessee Valley Authority power program won approval of Federal District Court yesterday, says a Cookeville (Tenn.) report by the Associated Press. Judge John J. Gore overruled a motion by TVA counsel for dismissal of the suit. He held that while the utilities may be interested in the outcome of the case "in varying degrees", all are seeking the same relief--a court order holding some or all of the TVA's power activities to be either unconstitutional or in excess of the TVA act.

## ARGENTINE WOOL, WHEAT

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says wool prices in Argentina reached new high levels last week under a keen export demand which took up large consignments of both coarse and fine crossbreds as fast as they came on to the market. New price records were established for both classifications early in the week only to be immediately surpassed on two occasions before the week ended. An exceptionally high price also was paid for the first consignment of new crop wheat which reached market last week. The lot consisted of 293 bags of a variety known locally as 38 M A, from the province of Santiago del Estero. This offering weighed 66 1/2 pounds a bushel--6 pounds more than the Argentine average.

## FERTILIZER CONVENTION

The twelfth annual southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association will open at Atlanta tomorrow, with an address by President A. D. Strobhar, of Savannah. Approximately 400 executive and sales managers representing fertilizer producers from practically every part of the country are in attendance. The principal speaker on the program will be Dr. O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Press.)

## CORN HUSKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Eighteen men, hardened to athletic perfection by months of farm labor and tanned by the summer sun, will match their prowess tomorrow in the thirteenth annual national corn husking championship. Two contestants from each of the major corn producing states will compete in the greatest of agricultural sporting events. It will be held on the 487-acre farm of Alva L. Oyler, 13 miles southwest of Newark, Ohio. Preparations were made to handle upwards of 100,000 spectators. (Press.)



Atomic Nuclei                      Listing the practical advances made possible by the  
Studies                      physical discoveries of the X-ray, radioactivity and the  
                                 electron in the recent past, Dr. Karl T. Compton, presi-  
dent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, predicted recently  
that by the end of the twentieth century the still newer discoveries of  
research on atomic nuclei may yield comparable advances. "During the  
past third of a century," said Dr. Compton, "the discoveries of the elec-  
tron, the X-ray and radioactivity have together brought about the great-  
est advances which have ever been made in fundamental knowledge of the  
physical world and in practical applications of this knowledge to human  
welfare. These developments will undoubtedly continue. It may very well  
be that the new fields of knowledge disclosed through exploration of the  
atomic nucleus may bring about a new set of developments of corresponding  
importance before this century comes to a close. Scientific research is  
needed on a national scale as much as on the smaller industrial scale,  
Dr. Compton declared, deploring the shortsightedness of research in the  
federal government agencies caused by lack of appropriations. He said:  
"Irrespective of our judgment regarding the justification for large gov-  
ernment expenditures to stimulate industry, I think that there would be  
agreement on the following principle by practically all scientists, en-  
gineers and progressive industrialists: in national, just as in industrial,  
expenditures, some substantial portion should be devoted to the attempt  
to improve the products, processes and methods of the future. Huge ex-  
penditures for construction and production only, with no provision for  
research and development aimed at better construction and new production  
in the future, are woefully shortsighted. Public policy and future in-  
dustrial welfare require foundations for the future as well as production  
of the present." (Science Service, October 31.)

Accidents                      Randall R. Howard, writing on "The Menace of Farm  
on Farms                      Accidents" in the Journal of American Insurance (October)  
                                 says in part: "A program which is expected to grow into  
national importance is being organized by the National Safety Council and  
the National Youth Administration. It will be a farm accident survey to  
assemble the basic data essential to any thorough grappling with the  
national farm accident problem. The first planned unit in this program  
is an accident survey of Illinois farm families, to be conducted by the  
Illinois unit of the National Youth Administration, in cooperation with  
the Illinois Agricultural Association and the National Safety Council.  
The first test will be in Lee County, Illinois...Every accident which  
occurred in the county during the year ending July 1, 1936, and which  
caused the loss of more than one day of time, will be investigated and  
reported. These accidents will be classified in three groups--farming,  
home and recreational. For each accident these questions will be answered:  
who was hurt? where and when did the accident occur? what type of accident  
was it, how did accident occur? degree of injury, extent of disability and  
cost? It would seem that we soon should develop in America a much higher  
degree of national conscience regarding the control of our farm accidents  
that in 1935 caused the death of about 4,400 persons and the serious in-  
jury of possibly a third of a million more. The first essential part of  
this job--the assembling of simple basic facts about these accidents--  
has been too long neglected."



Chemurgy in  
the South

The American Cotton Grower (November 1) in an editorial, "Farm Dollars from the Test Tube", says in part:

The Department of Agriculture in Washington and the Bureau of Standards have made remarkable progress along this line. Some of their experiments have been turned into large scale industrial uses. More must be made. Southern farmers are vitally interested in these developments. With world conditions as they are and are bound to be for many years, we must find new domestic uses for more cotton or devote much more of our farming lands in the South to other crops. If the South turns to large scale development of the livestock, dairy and poultry industry, for instance, in order to utilize her farm plant profitably, this development will have serious consequences on the Middle West and East. Certainly we should develop more the idea of live-at-home on southern farms but we doubt the advisability of large scale commercial production of many of the things the Midwest produces in abundance now. Therefore it is up to the South to find new crops which may fit into filling new needs for such products. Two developments in more recent years along this line have been in soy beans and the development of tung oil plantations. Much experiment and development remains yet on the tung oil idea. Perhaps there are other crops which might be put to commercial uses. Some progress has been made on the industrial use of sweet potatoes to make a product which takes the place of an importation. Primarily, though, as cotton farmers, we are interested in broader outlets for our cotton..."

Kew Gardens  
Report

Bulletin No. 6 (Miscellaneous Information) of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, reports the failure of experiments in Nigeria to grow *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, the tree from which comes *Chaulmoogra* oil, used in the treatment of leprosy, but it reports success in growing *Hydnocarpus Wightianus* Blume, whose seeds yield an oil used as a substitute for the true *Chaulmoogra* oil. The bulletin also contains reports of studies on the Mexican species of the genus *Bursera* which yield "Mexican Linaloe oil", or oils closely resembling it and on oleo resins--elemi--which are used in the preparation of ointments, lithographic inks and varnishes. A note on *Chronica Botanica* says: "Greatly increased specialization is characteristic of modern scientific research, with the result that workers on one branch are often badly informed as to development in other departments of their own science. Except in the United States, where a system of exchange of research programs is in operation, there is little opportunity to exchange notes on current investigations. *Chronica Botanica*, now in its second year, was founded primarily to collect and publish such programs..."

U.S. Exports  
to Britain

British imports of American products in the first nine months of 1936 so far as they are shown separately, were valued at \$276,625,000, or 12 percent over the first three-quarters of 1935, a report to the Commerce Department indicated recently. Imports from the United States were 9 percent of aggregate British imports during the January-September period, about the same ratio recorded in the 1935 corresponding period. Exports to the United States represented 5.8 percent of total British exports. Imports of food, drink and tobacco from the United States totaled \$63,311,800, a loss of 12 percent, compared with the corresponding period of 1935. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Nov. 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; cows good 5.50-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $138\frac{1}{4}$ - $140\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 133  $\frac{3}{8}$ -137  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 140  $\frac{3}{8}$ -154  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 118-122; Chi.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ -123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-124; St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $103\frac{1}{4}$ - $105\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 110; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $43\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C.  $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $43\frac{3}{4}$ -44; St. Louis  $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 115-124; No. 2, Minneap. 83-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $207\frac{1}{2}$ - $221\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 45¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 45¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.60 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 12.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.48 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 cents; Standards, 34-35 cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 35

Section 1

November 10, 1936

## ECONOMIC POLICIES

"British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall last night, said that the main object of the economic policies of the United States of America and Great Britain was the same--that both countries were trying to liberate the world from the shackles impeding free development of international trade," reports Charles A. Selden in a London wireless to the New York Times. "...Speaking of trade recovery, he said it could be only partly brought about by bilateral agreements with particular countries. He said they would have to be followed by resuscitation of the trade of all countries..."

## UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

Commerce Department officials said yesterday they were drafting recommendations for the appropriation of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for an accurate count of the nation's jobless. They added that ground work had been laid for the census, which has been demanded in some quarters ever since the Hoover administration. Subject to approval by the President, officials said, a bill will be submitted to Congress authorizing the Census Bureau to make the survey and appropriating funds. (A.P.)

## BRAZIL AIDS FARMERS

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says that more than 1,000,000 contos will be used by the Brazilian Economic Readjustment Department. Through this department, created by Oswaldo Aranha when he was Finance Minister, the government grants farmers financial help at low interest rates with long-term repayment to cover 50 percent of farm mortgages. The limit estimated by Mr. Aranha of 300,000 contos has already been exceeded. The Congress Finance Committee has approved a bill raising the limit to 750,000 contos, but it is believed the final limit will be 1,500,000 contos.

## AUSTRO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

An Austrian and Italian trade agreement in which Austria would get compensating preference because of the lira's devaluation was reported reached yesterday in the first conversation between Austrian officials and Italy's foreign minister, Galeazzo Ciano, paving the way for the Rome protocol discussions beginning November 11, according to a Vienna report by the Associated Press.



Farm Reform  
in South

Karl Brandt writes on "Potentialities of Agricultural Reform in the South" in Social Research (November). He says in part: "At present an increasing use of fertilizer is being considered as a method of soil conservation, but Dutch and German experience and research have proved that the indispensable 'humus' content of soils may not only be used but also easily exhausted by heavy mechanical cultivation combined with intensive use of commercial fertilizers. On sterile soils without bacteria-flora plants are unable to make any use of fertilizer. A mixed farming system with large manure production has the capacity to enrich the soil continuously, but with monoculture and extensive use of commercial fertilizers only a cautious humus economy with green manure and legumes can avoid the impoverishment of soils. With due appreciation for the great and successful efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its latest soil conservation policy, I cannot but doubt that the effects of a long history of soil depletion can be reversed within a few years. Decades of reforestation and adjustments in farming will be needed before the threat of further destruction of soil resources is definitely conquered. But it would also be one sided to draw from these considerations the conclusion that the United States has lost much of its natural resources in the Southeast. The situation would be desperate if the South had to go on as before, producing cotton on these eroded soils, but this is by no means necessary. A shift to mixed farming will make possible not only a utilization of these soils but their gradual repair. Switzerland, Germany and Denmark offer many examples of how under similar conditions the destructive natural forces can be checked in large territories and how adequate methods of farming can slowly build up depleted soils. Thus in the hillside patches that carry a major part of agriculture in the South mixed farming means increasing assets in soil fertility, the main means of production."

Vitamin D  
in Eggs

Poultry Tribune (November) contains "New Vitmain Facts" by Dr. J. E. Hunter, Pennsylvania State College. He says in an introductory note: "It is easy to figure the value of supplying ample quantities of vitamin D. The studies at the Pennsylvania State College have shown that hens require twice as much vitamin D. as chicks. The additional cost of supplying the extra vitamin D is approximately 2 1/2 cents per hen per year. Each hen receiving the extra amount of vitamin D ate slightly more feed and stepped up her average yearly production by 28 eggs. With eggs at 30 cents per dozen the farmer received an additional income of 58 cents for an added investment of 2 1/2 cents. In these days of intensive competition that is an excellent investment."

## Karakul Skins

Maintenance of good prices for karakul skins has caused a sharp increase in their production in Southwest Africa, with many farmers turning to karakul as a permanent living, a report to the Department of Commerce says. Production of these skins has advanced sharply in the last ten years, from 26,000 pelts in 1926 to 514,193 in 1935. It is estimated locally that production during the current year will approximate 750,000 pelts, the report says. During the last ten years production of karakul pelts in Southwest Africa reached 2,000,000 units. (Press.)



# Deficiency of Boron

Ethel Taber Eltinge writes on "Effect of Boron Deficiency upon the Structure of Zea Mays" in Plant Physiology (October). Reporting on studies of boron deficiency, she says in part: "Results show boron to be an essential element in the nutrition of Zea mays. Injury from boron deficiency can be seen in internal structure as early as four days after the plants have been placed in a boron-deficient nutrient solution, at which time the plants were still normal and healthy in external appearance. The lower portion of a partially mature leaf is the place where injury is seen first. By the time the plants showed visible external injury, marked internal injury had developed...Plants of Zea mays that were deficient in boron had a higher percentage of dry weight than did the control plants. This may be the result of the presence of a larger number of cells and of smaller cells in leaves formed after being placed in a boron-deficient solution...Boron, which is absorbed from a nutrient solution, enters into combination with other elements and it is used immediately by the plant; therefore, it is not available for translocation to other tissues or organs."

# Hybrid Seed Corn

L. F. Arnott, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, reporting in the Hoosier Farmer (November) on hybrid corn in Indiana, says in part: "Experiments prove that the average yield of all hybrids tested exceeded the average yield of all varieties tested by approximately nine bushels per acre or about sixteen percent. But what is more important is this: are the best hybrids superior to the best open-pollinated varieties? The results at the Ohio Experiment Station, conducted during the same period of years, showed that the best hybrids exceeded the best open-pollinated varieties by approximately 13 bushels or 20 percent. Since new hybrids are being developed each year, it is evident that the best hybrids in 1935 and 1936 are superior to the leaders in 1930. Naturally corn breeders and seedsmen, however small they may be, are pleased to have their forecast of improvement and performance so well confirmed by leading agricultural experiment stations in the Corn Belt States. Sceptical farmers may say that these results do not represent actual farm performance. Several hundred experiments, conducted on farms other than those of our experiment stations of the Central West, show as the result of comparative records taken from open pollinated corn and hybrid corn that the average increase for the hybrids was 14 bushels per acre or 20 percent. These data adequately support the forecast that good adapted hybrids may be expected to outyield open pollinated varieties by 15 to 25 percent."

# Puncture Vine

The dreaded puncture vine, which long has plagued farmers, has found a new ally in its work of crop destruction--the airplane, says a Davis, California, report by the Associated Press. Investigations by California state agricultural agents, who spend about \$100,000 a year fighting the pest, show that the seed-bearing burs of the plant readily attach themselves to the planes' rubber tires. Free rides over hundreds of miles of territory are the result, with the seeds being blown or shaken off on farm lands hitherto exempt from the scourge. W. W. Robbins, professor of botany at the University of California College of Agriculture, says: "California's (weed) bill is about \$60,000,000 a year, and in the list of its weed enemies puncture vine stands at or near the top..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; cows good 5.50-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 139  $\frac{3}{8}$ -141  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\* Minneap. 138  $\frac{3}{8}$ -140  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 131-135; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138-152; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 119-122 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 121-121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 85  $\frac{5}{8}$ -90  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119-123; St. Louis 116; No. 3, Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 46-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 44-44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 45-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2 Minneap. 84-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites fine \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.56-\$1.58 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fine \$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 42¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers. East shore Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points to 12.09 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 11.58 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.79 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 cents; Standards, 34-35 cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 36

Section 1

November 11, 1936

## CORN HUSKING CHAMPION

The Tall Corn State produced another champion yesterday when Carl Carlson, of Audubon County, Iowa, brother of the 1935 winner, sloshed his way to victory in a field half knee deep in mud in the national corn husking contest. The 18 contestants, 2 from each of the major corn producing states, were forced to toil in practically a mud lake. Carlson was credited with picking 21.039 bushels. This was only about half the amount younger brother, Elmer, picked to win the 1935 contest. A poor stand of corn, small ears for the most part and the muddy condition of the field were attributed as the principal causes of the low bushelage. (A.P.)

## WORLD INDUSTRY

Industrial production is rapidly improving in the great majority of countries, Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office, stated in a report made public last night at Geneva by the Associated Press. The statement, to be presented to the governing body of the labor organization when it opens its autumn session today, indicates unemployment is being reduced without any marked rise in prices.

## LIVING COSTS

The cost of living in the United States rose in September to the highest level for the current inflationary movement, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. It was 3.9 percent higher than a year ago and 19.8 percent higher than at the low for the depression in April 1933. At the same time the cost of living in September was 15.1 percent below the predepression peak in October 1929. (Press.)

## JAPANESE POPULATION

The population of Japan increased by slightly more than 1,000,000 persons during the year ended October 1, the Statistics Bureau reported yesterday, according to a Tokyo report by the Associated Press. Japan proper had a population of about 70,150,000, of which about a third was centered in urban settlements, the report said. The census showed there were about 190,000 more men than women.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The total of world unemployed now is below the 1930 level, according to index figures that Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, will submit to the governing body at the regular fall session opening today, says a Geneva report to the New York Times. With the figure 100 representing the 1929 level, the index in July 1936, had dropped to 138 from a peak of 315 in 1933.



## Section 2

Farm Financing      Karl Brandt is author of "Potentialities of Agricultural Reform in the South" in Social Research (November).

One paragraph says: "One of the best opportunities to organize general reformative conditions lies in the field of financing. The federal government could grant credits with preferential interest rates to those agencies and individuals that choose to act according to the adopted reform policy. As far as private creditors are granting credits for the same purpose the government should grant to them refunds for a certain proportion of the normal interest, with the requirement that this refund be without any deductions directly transferred to the debtor. Any revival of the South and any attempt to lift the poverty stricken part of the national economy implies the necessity to transfer large amounts of capital from other parts of the country into the South. Here again the federal government, as well as the states, should try to stimulate private initiative to invest in the South. The stabilization of the real estate market on a lowered level, which has been performed by the Farm Credit Administration since 1933 through the refinancing of agricultural mortgages, is an example of such a policy. But these methods should only be employed to aid private investment, which will follow as soon as the rest of the poverty is eradicated."

Pickup              New tariffs of eastern railroads providing broadened  
Tariffs              pickup and delivery service on less than carload lots of  
                         freight were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective November 16. The tariffs contain provision for an allowance, in lieu of free service, of five cents a 100 pounds to shippers performing their own collection and delivery. Likewise, it is approved that free service shall be accorded only on shipments bearing a minimum rate of 45 cents a 100 pounds without surcharge. The service will apply on all shipments of local freight regardless of distance of haul. (Press.)

Photoperiodic      R. B. Withrow and J. P. Biebel report in Plant Phy-  
Response              siology (October) on the photoperiodic response of certain  
of Plants              long and short day plants to filtered radiation applied as  
                         a supplement to daylight. They say in part: "None of the short day plants bloomed under the red or white radiation. Salvia, cosmos, and Tithonia all flowered in the green, blue, and control, with no significant difference in time of flowering between any of these three conditions. With the salvia from clonal cuttings which were all in full flower at the time the days were lengthened with the various wave lengths of radiation, those under white and red light discontinued flowering very soon after the application of artificial light while those in the control, green and blue remained in the reproductive state. With those seeded in winter, and apparently vegetative when the days were lengthened as designated, only those in the green, blue and control bloomed...The responses obtained in the present investigation indicate that the red region of the visible spectrum, of wave lengths longer than 650 mμ, is capable of inducing a reproductive condition in long day plants and of inducing a vegetative condition in short day plants when it is used to lengthen normally short winter days. The same region is also capable of producing longer internodes in the vegetative portions of both long and short day plants. With short day species such as cosmos and Tithonia, the over-all height of the plants in flower under blue and green radiation may appear greater than that of the non-flowering plants in the red due to the lengths of the flowering stems."



Montgomery                Sales of Montgomery Ward & Company for October and the  
Ward Sales                nine months of the fiscal year to October 31, 1936, were  
                             the highest for any single month and for any like 9-month  
period in the history of the mail order and retail store organization.  
Sales for the third quarter of company's fiscal year were \$106,234,731,  
against \$83,918,953 in corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 26.5  
percent. Last year's third quarter indicated net profit was \$4,854,578  
or 92 cents a common share, which was 5.4 percent of sales. Net profit  
before surtax for six months this year was 5 percent of sales against a  
3.2 percent profit sales ratio in first half of 1935. (Press.)

Canadian Frost            A. J. Connor and D. C. Archibald, of the Dominion  
Warning Service           Meteorological Service, report in Country Life in B.C.  
                             (November) on Canada's first frost warning service. In  
an introductory note they say: "The orchardists in the Okanagan Valley,  
particularly the southern part of the valley where soft fruits are grown,  
realized the value of orchard heating as a protection against frost dam-  
age. Since the growers in the southern portion of the valley wished to  
have equal advantages with the growers in the United States, immediately  
to the South, where a frost warning service has been operated by the United  
States Weather Bureau for a number of years, a request was made by the  
British Columbia Fruit Growers Association, asking that a frost warning  
service should be inaugurated in the Okanagan Valley. In response to this  
request the Meteorological Service of Canada first established a special  
frost warning branch in 1935 with headquarters at Penticton during the  
months of April to May." "Regarding the inversion of temperature," they  
report, "a beginning was made upon a research into its characteristics  
and occurrences in the Okanagan Valley...It is hoped it will be possible  
to continue these researches another year if the frost warning service to  
the Okanagan Valley is continued. It will be necessary to obtain many  
more observations than it is possible to get in the one season for a proper  
understanding of the temperature inversions in these interior valleys."

Doubled                    Between 1925 and 1929 the Coachella Valley and the  
Date Crop                Imperial Valley of California produced 1,340 pounds of  
                             dates, on an annual average. In 1936, the total yield of  
these regions and a few adjoining areas in Arizona will be about 7,000,000  
pounds. For the next few years, as the young date palms planted in the  
past decade reach the full bearing stage, estimated annual production will  
exceed 16,000,000 pounds. Thereby hangs a marketing problem, a problem of  
considerable proportions despite the fact that total American production  
is now and will be for a long time to come only a fraction of consumption.  
To a date connoisseur, as well as to southern California's enthusiasts,  
the domestic product is far superior to the bulk of the fruit imported  
from northern Africa and the Southeast of Asia. (Business Week, November 7.)

Chemical Medal            The Philip A. Conne gold medal of the Chemists Club  
                             of New York has been awarded for 1936 to Dr. Donald Dexter  
Van Slyke of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for "system-  
atic and painstaking work of immense importance to clinical medicine,"  
it was announced recently by Prof. Marston T. Bogart of Columbia Univer-  
sity. The medal is in recognition of Dr. Van Slyke's work in blood anal-  
ysis and gasometric microanalysis and of his research on respiratory and  
renal reactions, diabetes and nephritis. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Nov. 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $138\frac{1}{4}$ - $140\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 129  $\frac{7}{8}$ -133  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 136  $\frac{7}{8}$ -150  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ -122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 85  $\frac{1}{8}$ -90  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 114-115; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41  $\frac{3}{8}$ -43  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C.  $45\frac{1}{2}$ -47; Chi.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 44- $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 84-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-221.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.70-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$18 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.20 per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; 1 car \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 12.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.80 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $35\frac{1}{2}$ -38 cents; Standards, 34-35 cents; Firsts,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 37

Section 1

November 12, 1936

## NATIONAL GRANGE

A pledge that the National Grange would cooperate with President Roosevelt came yesterday from L. J. Taber, master of the organization, with an assertion, however, that farmers themselves preferred to control any permanent government farm program. He told the organization's seventieth annual session that "the grange pledges to this administration any assistance, cooperation or support it can render." "We have faith in the government and its administrators but we think farmers themselves best know what agriculture needs," he added. (A.P.)

## U.S.-CANADIAN TRADE ANALYSIS

The State Department last night made public the first detailed analysis of the increased flow of trade between the United States and Canada since the old trade barriers were breached by the administration's reciprocal trade agreement, showing in outline: a \$33,000,000 gain in Canadian imports from the United States for the first nine months of this year over the first nine months of 1935; a \$58,000,000 gain in United States imports from Canada for the same period, as against January to September 1935; a total of American exports to Canada for the first nine months of this year of \$266,000,000; a total of American imports from Canada for the same period of \$262,000,000. (Press.)

## U.S. POWER PROGRAM

Major legislation to integrate the power program of the government and prevent possible conflict in various developments was discussed yesterday by President Roosevelt in conference with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The conferees also considered a possible amendment of the act setting up the authority so as to put additional emphasis on the social program in that region, which has been subordinated to power development. As outlined by Dr. Morgan, the power problem facing the government involves both the coordination of public and private developments and the working out of a program to define the sphere of activity for each of the federal operations. (Press.)

## SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD

Sears, Roebuck & Company yesterday reported gross sales for the tenth period from October 9 to November 5 totaled \$49,200,311, an increase of 32.8 percent compared with the corresponding 1935 period. This was the largest volume on record for this period. (A.P.)



Thatcher Wheat      "Carl Borgeson, seed certification official, Minnesota to Russia      Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul, recently was visited by J. W. Pincus, consulting agriculturist for the Amtorg Corporation of New York City, and A. S. Essipov, chief of the state plant breeding fund of the Soviet commissariat of agriculture," says the Northwestern Miller (November 4). "Through Mr. Pincus a small lot of Thatcher was sent to Russia in 1935 and recently these two men contracted for 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of Thatcher wheat which will be used in large scale field experimentation on Soviet farms in various sections of European and Asiatic Russia. The seed fund of the U.S.S.R. is directly responsible for the increase of new varieties and this is done on the Soviet farms. Larger quantities of seed of the varieties proven adaptable are released to the collective growers who correspond to the members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Several other states and Canada were visited by the Soviet officials, who, as previously announced in these columns, purchased a quantity of Tenmarq seed in Kansas."

"Down East"      "Potatoes, lobsters, sardines, blueberries, eggs, Products      apples, corn and other canned goods are just a few of the Down East products which in the future will move to national markets bearing State of Maine labels," reports Business Week (November 7). "This aggressive promotion campaign, supported by the Maine Development Commission, the Aroostook County Council, the Maine Canning Association, the Maine Poultry Improvement Association and various state government bureaus, will be backed by extensive advertising, featuring guarantees of standard high quality, in big eastern cities."

Preservation      The Lancet (London, October 24) says editorially: of Serum      "...The preservation of serum, unlike some other purposes for which a disinfectant may be used, demands that the reagent used shall be capable of destroying any microorganism whatever, and otherwise admirable disinfectants, active in dilutions so great as to constitute an ideal preservative, have been found to fail with some diphtheroid or mould which happens to possess what can only be looked upon as a fresh degree of resistance to it. One way of overcoming such a drawback is to combine two disinfectants of different constitution, each of which, besides reinforcing the general action of the other, might be capable of filling occasional gaps in the capacity of the other, since peculiar susceptibility to disinfectant action is often confined to a single class of disinfectants. A step has been taken in this direction by the work of C. R. Falk and S. P. Aplington. (Amer. Jour. Hyg., 1936, xxiv) who have studied the effect of mixtures in different proportions of phenol and merthiolate on three different bacteria at three different temperatures and over a considerable number of time periods. Their general conclusion appears to be that this combination is a good one..."

Water in Tires      "In endeavoring to develop a satisfactory and economical wheel weight for farm tractors," says W. C. Bray, B. F. Goodrich Company, in Farm Implement News (November 5), "we have been working with water inflation for more than a year. We have now gone far enough that we can recommend the use of water in tires, since there are



no detrimental effects which we have found and there are certain definite advantages to be obtained with this method. In addition to the advantage of low cost, water inflation provides normal cushion without the disadvantages of rebound or bounce. This 'shock absorber' action makes the tractor operation far more satisfactory where ground conditions are rough. On various operations where we have used water inflation, it is the unanimous opinion of operators that the tractor has definitely greater tractive ability and better riding qualities. Water filling is not often used in front tires since no problem of traction is involved. No special tube or valve equipment is required... Ordinary city water pressures run from 30 to 60 pounds and are usually adequate to fill all sizes of farm service tires. At these city pressures, water will be admitted to the tire at approximately 1 1/2 gallons per minute. Where no city pressure is available, tires may be filled from a tub, barrel, or similar container by a gravity flow or syphon action... We have found that the most practical and economical anti freeze is commercial calcium chloride..."

Livestock and Wildlife Cooperation      C. M. Palmer, Jr., in the department, Conservation Developments, in Field and Stream (November) reports that "at a recent meeting to discuss the problem of conserving and further developing the grazing resources of Oregon District No. 3 for the use of livestock, the board of advisers recognized an 'equal responsibility with reference to wildlife.' They believe that it is possible to correlate the problem of range management for livestock and wildlife in such a way as to increase wildlife materially, both in numbers and in kinds. In adopting a program designed to benefit wildlife and stock simultaneously, the board admitted the desirability of having in the future the counsel and assistance of agencies viewing wildlife and game management from a wide angle. The program includes the development of storage facilities for water by the construction of small dams and reservoirs. Where possible, a half acre or more around springs will be fenced for the protection of cover for sage hens, grouse and other species. It is recommended that small patches of cover be left uncut around meadows and along ditches for pheasants, sage grouse and other birds. Eradication of predators and control of rodents, along with vigorous enforcement of game laws, are specified. The antelope population is to be preserved and in considering the grazing resources of the district provision is to be made for year-round food for the antelope and other big game..."

Radioactivity and Plants      "The continued interest in the relation of radioactivity to plant growth focuses attention on the paucity of information available as to the presence of radioactive elements in plants," says Nature (London, October 24). "K. Kunasheva and B. Brunowsky, of the Biogeochemical Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences at Moscow, who have already published work dealing with the presence of elements of the thorium series in duckweed, have reported in a letter to the editor the results of quantitative determinations of uranium in the same species. They find the uranium content to be  $9.5 \times 10^{-5}$  percent... Details of the method and results of the measurements are to be published in a forthcoming issue of the Proceedings of the Biogeochemical Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

November 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No quotations (Armistice Day).

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.87½ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.70-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 35¢-40¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$19 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U. S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

No butter and egg quotations (Armistice Day)

No cotton quotations (Armistice Day)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 38

Section 1

November 13, 1936

TRANSPORTATION Joseph B. Eastman said last night that many of the  
REGULATION nation's traffic problems could be solved by coordinating  
all types of carrier regulation under a federal department  
of transportation. "A good start in rounding out the system of public  
regulation was made in the motor carrier act 1935," he said, "and I hope  
that the same thing can be done for the water carriers and the air carriers..."  
(A.P.)

WORLD WHEAT A Rome report by the Associated Press says the Inter-  
ESTIMATE national Institute of Agriculture yesterday reported the  
lowest estimates of world wheat production since 1922.  
Prospective crops in Russia, China and Turkey were declared to be normal,  
while Danubian and Argentine production was considered good. The insti-  
tute set export wheat stocks at approximately 671,800,000 bushels or a 10  
percent decrease under 1935 and 1936. Wheat production of importing na-  
tions, the institute said, will be low and will necessitate aggregate im-  
ports of approximately 543,600,000 bushels, compared with 499,200,000  
bushels last year.

MARKETING Confidence in the ability of consumer cooperatives to  
CONFERENCE create a scientific system of mass distribution, to parallel  
mass production, was expressed by two speakers yesterday at  
the marketing conference of the American Management Association. Murray  
D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, expressed resent-  
ment at efforts to label the cooperative movement as "radicalism or social-  
ism". He pointed out that "no group in this country has been more con-  
sistent in its advocacy of individual farmer-owned and farmer-controlled  
institutions" than his own bureau. (Press.)

RURAL The daily average retail sales in small towns and  
SALES rural areas in October were 21 percent higher in dollar  
volume than in October a year ago and 42 percent higher  
than in 1934, preliminary estimates of the Department of Commerce showed  
yesterday. Sales increased about 27 percent from September, or more than  
the usual increase at this season, the department said. Its seasonally  
adjusted index rose to 127 for October, on the basis of 1929-1931 as 100,  
from 123 1/2 for September and 112 for August. (Press.)



Population of World      Two research workers came to the conclusion recently that the peak of world population probably would be reached in 2100 with 2,645,500,000, says a Baltimore report by the Associated Press. The present population was placed at 2,073,300,000, an increase of nearly fivefold over the 445,000,000 in the world in 1620, the earliest time of a recorded estimate. The present rate of growth is about 1 percent a year, but the research workers do not expect this rate to continue long and believe that in little more than a century and a half the top will be reached. The scientists who made the count are Dr. Raymond Pearl and Sophia A. Gould of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. Their study, published in Human Biology, cited the tremendous population increase of the last 300 years as a possible basis of some of the unsolved complexities and problems of the modern age. The scientists' research shows that the average density of world population is now about 40 persons to the square mile, about that of the United States, but that in reality only a little more than 5 percent of the land area of the earth contains 52.5 percent of its population. This congestion of people in big cities and thickly settled areas suggested to them an aggravation of some of the already present problems of civilization.

Veterinary Enrollment      "...This year, for the first time, all veterinary colleges in the United States required a year of pre-veterinary work for entrance," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. "This appears to have had no appreciable effect upon the number of freshman students enrolled, as the total of 629 is only slightly below the corresponding figure for last year, which was the highest for about two decades. Of more importance than the number of students is the number who actually complete the course and are graduated. Examination of the records showing the number of graduates each year for the past decade fails to disclose that there has been any overproduction of veterinarians. As recently as 1927, the number of graduates reached the low point of 122. Then there was a slight increase each year, up to and including 1935, when 368 graduates were reported for the twelve veterinary colleges. This year the number of graduates declined to 313, and the number of senior students enrolled this fall would indicate that the number of graduates for 1937 will not exceed the number for 1936. The indications are, however, that the number of graduates in 1938 will be larger, if the number of junior students registered this year may be taken as a basis for the prediction. At least six of our colleges have taken steps to restrict the number of veterinary students admitted..."

Correspondence      Correspondence courses from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell are being taken by 1,843 persons, according to a recent college report. The college offers 32 such courses, which include many of the subjects taught at the college, particularly in the field of practical agriculture. The courses are free to citizens of New York who are in a position to put into practice the various subjects taught. Eight of the courses are intended primarily for members of 4-H clubs. Of the courses for adults, the largest enrollment, 131, is in poultry flock management, and for 4-H club folks, farm shop, 567. (Press.)



**1937 Turkey  
Styles**

"Turkey Styles--1937" is the title of an article by Kathryn Bele Niles, Institute of American Poultry Industries, in Turkey World (November). It says in part:

"Would not the merchandising of turkey as turkey parts and as canned meat in its numerous styles be a sensible disposition and outlet for the whole turkey which, because of slight body defects, is disqualified from A number one stock? The idea of merchandising turkeys in the half style is not new to the industry. Within the industry it has a few enthusiasts and a large number who look at the idea askance. Half turkeys, turkey parts, canned turkey products are the most sensible approach and thoroughly in accordance with modern merchandising trends and Mrs. Consumer's needs and desires. I believe the present time is unprecedented in the number of favorable aspects for a campaign to increase market outlets for turkey. The abundance with its diversity of sizes, the attractive price to consumers, the fine quality, the approach of the holiday season and its accompanying growing 'turkey appetites', and the high price of other meats generally--all of these we have now."

**International  
Meteorology**

"November is international month to the meteorological services of the world," says Waldemar Kaempffert in the New York Times. "...This year's exploration of the atmosphere

will differ from others that have gone before because a systematic attempt will be made to measure the amount of helium at great heights. Obviously samples of air must be collected by a device which will automatically open and close. The moving spirit in this special investigation of Prof. F. Paneth of the Royal College of Science, London...Professor Paneth, Dr. E. Glueckauf and others constructed an air-collecting apparatus and sent it up into the stratosphere. They found that at 18.5 kilometers (11.48 miles) there was just the same amount of helium as in London. But at 21 kilometers (13.04 miles) one sample contained an excess of 8 percent helium...Professor Paneth and Dr. Glueckauf asked the weather bureaus of the world to collect more air for them at various heights during this international month. The apparatus to be used by the various stations was designed and constructed by Professor Paneth. It consists of a glass chamber which has a capacity of about a pint and out of which the air has been pumped. A mechanism opens automatically at the maximum altitude reached. The air rushes in immediately, whereupon an electrical device, operated by a flashlight battery, closes the chamber. Gently the chamber floats down, supported by a parachute. A card asks the finder to return everything to the Weather Bureau. Reward, \$3..."

**"Streamlined"****Hog Urged**

One of the things the American farmer needs today is a new type of hog--one that is "streamlined with fat", declares Prof. Sleeter Bull, associate chief in meats at

the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. And he has figures to back up his assertion. Professor Bull said the hog breeder should develop a type of hog, streamlined, fat bellied and lean backed so the farmer could take advantage of the present-day demands. The housewife, he added, did "not want big hams or big pork chops--therefore the need for the streamlined hog." (A.P.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - - -

November 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 131-135; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138-151; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $118\frac{1}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ -122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 86-91; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $117\frac{1}{2}$ -120; St. Louis 113-114; No. 3, Chi.  $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $41\frac{3}{4}$ - $43\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 46- $47\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $46\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 85-86; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $207\frac{1}{2}$ - $221\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 41¢-42¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 35¢-40¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets; Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$16-\$19 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U. S. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 11.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.65 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score,  $32\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $36\frac{1}{2}$ -39 cents; Standards, 36 cents; Firsts,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 39

Section 1

November 14, 1936

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Three jobs for the next Congress were suggested yesterday by President Roosevelt and Senator Carter Glass, Virginia. The President expressed hope in a White House conference for passage of a farm tenancy bill, providing federal aid for farm purchases. Chairman Jones, Texas, of the House Agriculture Committee, already has predicted that such legislation is "assured". Minor changes in the Tennessee Valley act, placing heavier stress on land use and conservation activities, also received the President's endorsement. Revision of the tax on undistributed corporation surpluses seemed increasingly probable as Glass, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, announced he favored "some changes" of an unspecified nature in the undistributed corporate profits tax law. (Washington Post.)

## EGG WHITE AIDS HAEMOPHILIA

A London wireless to the New York Times says the invention of a preparation from the whites of eggs that, when injected, reduces the clotting time of the blood, is declared to have brought a considerable advance in the treatment of haemophilia. The inventors are Dr. W. A. Timperley of Sheffield, Prof. A. E. Naish, lately professor of medicine at the University of Sheffield, and G. A. Clark, professor of physiology there. Describing the invention in The Lancet, they say that Dr. Timperley found that after egg white had incubated at 37 degrees centigrade for several days in the presence of potassium bromide it was possible to extract from the mixture the new substance. The inventors emphasize that no claim is made of a cure for haemophilia.

## WORLD TEXTILE CONFERENCE

A Geneva report by the Associated Press says that President Roosevelt's invitation to the international labor organization to hold a world textile conference in Washington, D.C., was accepted by resolution last night. The 40-hour week, working conditions and other problems facing the textile industry will be among topics discussed. The conference will be held in April, with about 22 nations represented. Delegates will represent governments, employees and workers. The resolution accepting President Roosevelt's invitation, specified that the conference "will consider all those aspects of the textile industry which directly or indirectly have a bearing on the improvement of the social conditions of the industry."



International Science      "In his presidential address to the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, H.E. the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Governor General of the Union of South Africa...argued that the support and fostering of scientific research should not be limited by national frontiers," reports *Nature* (London, October 24). "The best utilization of national wealth involves the utilization of discoveries made elsewhere. Many scientific problems have been solved by international cooperation and while the influence and guidance of politicians and financiers may still be necessary, we can also look forward to a brighter future in which a large proportion of the troubles of the world will be treated as scientific problems and dealt with on this basis by international congresses of men of science. In furthering this ideal, the diffusion of a knowledge of science and of the world's debt to scientific investigation is of vital importance. In a reference to the place in science of the amateur, Lord Clarendon suggested, contrary to the usual belief in scientific circles, that specialization has so handicapped the work of the amateur, at any rate in the physical sciences, that his contribution is now becoming insignificant, that the growth of leisure would greatly increase the number of amateur workers, particularly in the conception of leisure as 'the opportunity to work hard at things which really interest one.'"

"One-Acre" Farmers      Pauline V. Young, University of Southern California, author of "The One-Acre Farmer" in *Sociology and Social Research* (November-December) discusses the movement of industrial workers to farms. She says in the concluding paragraphs: "In short, there is little in the present movement to the land which of itself forebodes economic peonage, unrelieved drudgery, primitive and harsh conditions of life. As far as these conditions have arisen they are to be traced to the very factors which have been responsible for the degradation of multitudes in the city, such as unrestrained individualism, clogging of the channels of cultural diffusion, overemphasis on economic values, poor organizational technique and lack of social statesmanship. Conversely, there is little in the rural scene which will automatically and completely offset the disorganizing influences of those same factors. Yet, the individual family with its feet rooted in the soil, though only imperfectly, can better withstand the social and economic storms of modern life than the same family adrift in the city wilderness. Supplemental farming clearly is not for everyone. Many who try it will fail, many will become dissatisfied and desert it. A process of sifting and sorting has already set in. A host of selective factors are operating to determine the ultimate population composition of these colonies. Estimates of turnover have run as high as 30 percent annually. The significant thing is, however, not how many have tried supplemental farming and given it up for one reason or another, but how many have found in it the satisfaction they could not achieve otherwise."

Food Allergies      "The protean manifestations of the allergic state and the apparent infinitude of substances to which the human being may become sensitized have made us more conscious of the importance of knowledge in this field," says an editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (November 7). "Reports of new agents as sen-

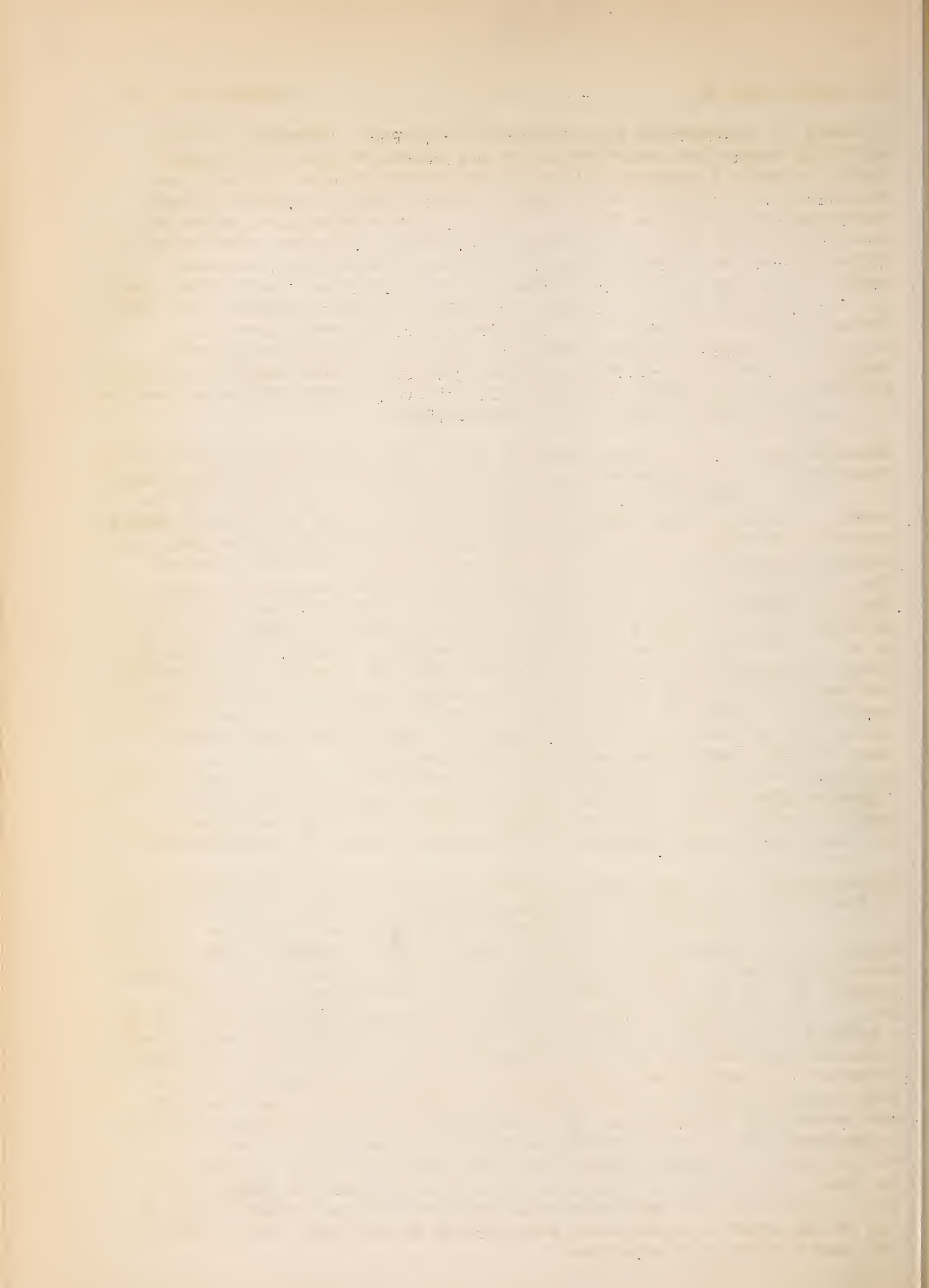


sitizers are encountered with increasing frequency. Recently a starch-splitting enzyme has been shown to be the causative agent in untoward gastro-intestinal symptoms following its administration. Certain constipation correctives of plant origin produce similar results...Unless forewarned by physicians or by the label of the manufacturer, whose who are allergic must learn by grievous experience. It makes considerable difference whether vitamin preparations (now in seasonally increased usage) are put up in fish oil, maize oil or peanut oil. The palatability and digestibility of potato chips may depend entirely on whether they are cooked in lard, cottonseed oil or linseed oil. The small fraction of wheat in a supposed 'all-rye' bread may spell the difference between a happy or a miserable few hours...Proper labeling of such commodities should set forth not only their principal ingredients but every substance contained in them or of significance in their preparation..."

Gasoline Tax                "...Only thirteen states use all gasoline tax revenues  
Privileges                for highways," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City  
                              Star (November 4). "Among these are both Kansas and Mis-  
souri. In other states more than \$146,000,000 annually are being diverted to other purposes. On the theory that gasoline taxes were to be used for highway building and upkeep, those who use gasoline for other purposes than transportation have asked for and been granted exemption in many states. Farmers are particularly interested in retaining exemption on gasoline used in tractors and stationary engines and are entitled to it so long as the tax collected is not diverted from highway uses...Tax evasions have become so widespread in Kansas that the question of eliminating the exemption is being advocated by tax people who do not use farm power machinery. The port of entry law has almost entirely eliminated evasion on the part of dealers and distributors. It has not been applicable, however, to the unscrupulous individual who buys gasoline for use in power machinery, obtains his exemption and then proceeds to use the fuel on the highways...The farmer, like all other citizens, should pay the tax on gasoline used in motor cars and trucks. He should not be penalized for its use in stationary engines or in tractors not used on the highways."

Transmission            The American Journal of Public Health (November) in  
of Bovine TB            an editorial on pulmonary tuberculosis due to bovine tuber-  
                              cle bacilli, comments on investigations in various countries  
regarding the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings. It says in conclusion: "America seems to have fallen behind in this investigation. As far as we are aware, there is no laboratory in the United States doing systematic typing of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is a tedious and expensive piece of work which can be undertaken only by well financed organizations, but that should be no bar to the investigations. It is not too much to say that we have no idea at the present time how many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are occurring from infection with the bovine type of bacillus. We believe that we are in a better position as regards bovine tuberculosis than other countries, due to the activities of our Bureau of Animal Industry, but this does not excuse our lack of interest and activity in regard to the particular question under discussion. The editor has been repeatedly urged to take the matter up and do all in his power to bring about such studies as are being made in England and some Scandinavian countries."







# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

November 16, 1936

## MERIT SYSTEM

President Roosevelt took preliminary steps Saturday aimed at placing under the merit system employees of temporary agencies which will become parts of the permanent establishment. He also conferred with advisers making studies of simplification and reorganization in the federal establishment itself. It was reported following these conferences that legislation authorizing the first step would be introduced in the next Congress, but final word on reorganization plans was said to await delivery, some time before Christmas, of a report on changes that could be made to cut down overlapping and duplication now existing between departments and independent bureaus. (Press.)

## ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The latest in "pure science" will be presented at Chicago for three days beginning today at the annual fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. About 100 of the leaders of science are expected to attend. The speakers will come mostly from thirteen universities and colleges, largely in the Midwest. In addition there will be reports from scientists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the National Institute of Public Health in Washington and the American Museum of Natural History, New York. (A.P.)

## GRANGE URGES CROP INSURANCE

Representing a cross section of the American agricultural point of view, a dozen masters of state granges urged yesterday enactment of legislation which would make crop insurance a permanent part of the national agricultural policy. These masters have submitted a crop insurance resolution to the annual meeting of the National Grange and it was considered likely that the organization will go on record as favoring the insurance. (A.P.)

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

The nation today officially launches its vast system of social security old age benefits. The task of enrolling some 5,000,000 employers and 26,000,000 working men and women in the system will be undertaken this morning as postmen, from 45,000 postoffices throughout the country, deliver to all employers cards that will serve as the employers' application for identification numbers in the huge set-up. November 24 the postmen will deliver to each employer registration cards to supply to each employee. The working men and women will fill out their cards and return them to the postoffices. (Press.)



Rural Zoning                    "County zoning, present-day method employed to con-  
Benefits                    trol the use of rural land in the interests of public wel-  
fare, is creating a beneficial effect on the locality of  
its first trial--northern Wisconsin," says the American City (November).  
"Better provision for public health and more economical school service  
are two results of the 3-year-old movement, according to a report received  
by the American Society of Planning Officials. The 23 Wisconsin counties  
which have enacted rural zoning ordinances have now restricted some  
5,000,000 acres of land against agricultural development and legal set-  
tlement. They are used instead as forestry and recreation areas. Many  
of the zoned counties have already adopted vigorous programs for the  
demolition of all abandoned buildings on county-owned lands, says the  
report. Private landowners have followed the policy voluntarily and are  
dismantling unused buildings on their properties. Isolated settlers are  
being moved. A number of the counties, on their own initiative and with  
their own funds, have assisted individual families to relocate. One town  
which originally had a total population of seven families and one hermit  
will now consist solely of the hermit, the families having been relocated  
and the lands added to the county forest, which already covered three-  
fourths of the area. In the towns of Three Lakes and Pine Lake in Oneida  
County, consolidation of schools has taken place. Three Lakes now oper-  
ates one school instead of six; Pine Lake, one instead of five. Within  
the last three years, the report points out, many families have been pre-  
vented from purchasing or, in some cases, merely taking squatters' rights  
on isolated lands in these northern counties where health service and  
good roads and schools were frequently out of the question because of the  
excessive per capita cost..."

Iodine and                    The Lancet (London, October 31) in an editorial on  
Goitre                    iodine and goitre, says in part: "One view is that although  
there may be little difference in the iodine content of the  
foodstuffs in a goitrous and a non-goitrous district, as in the survey  
described in the report reviewed in this issue, the iodine may be found  
in such a form in the foodstuffs grown in the goitrous district that it  
is absorbed with difficulty by the alimentary tract...Similarly, in sur-  
veys in which no direct relationship has been found between the iodine  
content of the soil and that of the plants grown on it, as in the recent  
research of Shore and Andrew in New Zealand, iodine may be present in the  
soil in such a combination that it cannot be utilized by the plant. This  
possibility required elucidation, but the task is not an easy one. Such  
a defect in the soil may possibly be corrected by appropriate manuring.  
A further view is that a deficiency of fresh vegetables may also be a  
factor in goitre production, since there is experimental evidence that  
certain fresh plants have an antigoitrogenic effect. The careful survey  
undertaken by the Medical Research Council's iodine committee with an  
accurate method of iodine analysis is of considerable value, since it  
shows that iodine deficiency in the foodstuffs is not the sole explanation  
of endemic goitre in this country and points the way to further research.  
The problem is of world-wide importance."



**Alkali and Acid Foods.** James A. Toboy, in an address delivered at the American Public Health Association meeting and printed in the Association's Journal (November) discusses the question of acid and alkali forming foods. The summary says: "Although foods may be classed as (1) acid forming, (2) alkali forming, or (3) potentially neutral, there is no scientific evidence to indicate that any one food or combination of foods can significantly alter the acid base balance in a normal individual. Acidosis is a symptom in certain morbid conditions, but the nature of the diet plays no appreciable part in the development of acidosis; despite the fallacious arguments of food charlatans who exploit unscientific systems of dietetics predicated on excessive acid forming foods, or on the incompatibility of various food elements."

**Parthenogenesis in Grass** W. B. Gernert, in a letter to Science (November 13) discusses the possibility of parthenogenesis in buffalo grass. He says: "...In the spring of 1935 some tall-growing plants were found with elevated pistillage spikelets which if reproduced would make it possible to harvest the seed crop with a mowing machine such as is ordinarily used on the farm, provided the seed would remain attached. Since buffalo grass can be propagated vegetatively the prime utility of this selection might be its hay and pasture producing potentiality. Quinby of the Texas station has reported recently 2,423 pounds of buffalo grass hay per acre in comparison with 1,673 pounds of Sudan grass. The first mowing of our own planting produced in the summer of 1936 on four 10,000th acre plats an average rate of 3.08 tons of air dry hay per acre. When the hay was removed a number of well-developed fruits were found, some of which contained fully developed seeds (caryopses). Careful examination of this pistillage planting during the season did not disclose any staminate or perfect or hermaphrodite flowers. Hitchcock reports that seedlings of *B. dactyloides* are monoecious, producing both staminate and pistillage branches which produce their own kind. Experiments are now under way to make certain that no outside pollen will enter the place where we are attempting to produce a new crop of (unfertilized?) buffalo grass seed. If such caryopses materialize the first authentic instance of parthenogenesis in grass may become established, in so far as the writer is able to find in a search of the literature at hand...This report is being made at this time and place in the hope that it may come to the attention of others who may be interested and who will contribute additional information on the subject."

**College Co-ops** College cooperatives, most of which have sprung up in the last four years, now number 138, and serve more than 32,000 students on campuses in every section of the country. Together they last year did a business of well over \$2,750,000. A typical store is that of the cooperative at Texas A. and M. College, outlined in The Intercollegian for October. In 1932, 12 boys on that campus banded together to run their own dormitory and buy cooperatively from local retail dealers. Today, the co-op at A. and M. has a membership of 533 boys who save themselves over \$80,000 a year by furnishing their own rooms and meals for \$8 to \$10 a month. They do a joint business of \$2,000 a week. This cooperative has made it possible for more than 1,000 students to attend college who otherwise would have been forced to drop out. The campus cooperatives now have a national organization, the National Committee on Student Cooperation. (Survey, November.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Nov. 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-9.00. Hogs: 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 138  $5/8$ -140  $5/8$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137  $5/8$ -139  $5/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ -153 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123; Chi. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87  $3/8$ -92  $3/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 114; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108; St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 46-47; Chi. 44-44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47; No. 1 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 86-87; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.30-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 40¢-41 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-55¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 60¢-80¢ in the Middle West, with f.o.b. sales \$16-\$18 sacked per ton in Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.35 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.15 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.70 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 41-42 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41 cents; Firsts, 32-33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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